REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,184.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

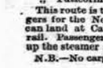
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. LANG, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th February 1872, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1872.	Leave COLOMBO	March 1872.
" Carwar	26	" Galle	5
" Mangalore	27	" Negapatam	8
" Cannanore	28	" Pondicherry	10
" Tellicherry	28	" Madras	11
" Calicut	29	" Coconada	13
" Beypore	30	" Visagapatam	14
	March.	" Bimlipatam	14
" Cochin	1	" Gopaulpore	15
" Alleppy	2	" False Point	16
" Tuticorin	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

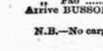
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TAMES, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872.	Leave BUSSORAH	March 1872.
" Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	" Bushire	22
" Muscat	8	" Linga	27
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Bunder Abbas	29
" Linga	12	" Muscat	31
" Bushire	14	April.	
" Fao	16	" Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	4
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. CASTLE, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES PER—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,289 T. R., Captain NEWMAN, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a regular Service between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain GREEKS, will be despatched from here on or before the 17th instant.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	
To SUEZ	£ 33	
" PORT SAID	£ 32	Including Wines.
" CONSTANTINOPLE	£ 36	
" ODESSA	£ 40	

For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	Including Wines.		£4
Suez	36	22			8
Port Said	38	24			9
Alexandria	39	25			9-10
Messina	50	34			14
Naples	50	34			14
Leghorn	50	34			14
Genoa	50	34			14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,329 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

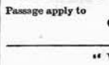
On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. STEWART, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



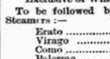
THE S.S. BEHAR (1,723 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched to CHINA, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 22ND FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482	tons, to sail	10th March.
Virago	1800	" "	15th "
Como	1500	" "	29th "
Palermo	1500	" "	31st "
Urbino	1535	" "	7th April.
Othello	3000	" "	12th May.

and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS	Rs.	17	0
OVERLAND SUITS	"	22	0
WARM SUITS	"	35	0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES	"	30	0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS	"	6	8 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS	"	10	0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16	8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37	0
WHITE Do.	"	22	8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	"	22	8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	"	49	0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK	"	52	0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	"	19	0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	"	30	0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9	8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	"	15	8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2	0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET	each	9	8
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2	4
" MITTS	"	1	8
" MUFFLERS	"	2	0
SCARFS and TIES	each	1	12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5	0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3	8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS	}	23	0 to 28 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS		43	0 to 45 0
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		52	0 to 68 0
SOILED LEATHER RIVETED		5	12 to 7 12
SOILED LINEN BAGS		6	12 to 9 0
CARSH and COURIER BAGS		9	8 to 13 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		12	0 to 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		9	8 to 13 8
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	1	8
PILLOW CASES			
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12	8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	"	11	0
RUG STRAPS	"	2	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFUSSILITE, from London, are request-d to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expe se of the concerned.

Captain RAE will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Mofussilite.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

S.S. "ORLANDO," FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to NOTIFY the ARRIVAL of the above STEAMER. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Dossor, S.S. Orlando.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
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North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Masonic Jewellery, comprising past Master's Presentation Jewels, Mark Master's, R. and K. Patees, Knight of Malta Crosses, Ark Mariner's Jewels, Knight Templar's Stars, excellent Master's Jewels, R. C. K. Stars with Serpent and Cross.

ENLARGING CAMERA.

A Magnificent Solar Camera for enlarging Photographs up to 14 feet.

A few dozen 2½ and 4½ lbs. Tins Australian Butter quite fresh, guaranteed to be of very best quality, price Rs. 15 and 27 per dozen respectively.

A first-class double-barrel Snipe Gun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

About 330 Kegs of Paint of different colours.

To be re-sold on account of the undermentioned first purchasers :—

On account of Heerajee Dadoomeya :—

One case Sauce.

On account of Surrufally Feerbhoy :—

One case Biscuits.

On account of Somjee Dossa :—

One case Combs.

On account of Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur :—

Two cases Matches.

AT 1 P.M.

A very handsome Cob-built Australian Horse.

A handsome Child's Pony, under 13 hands, about 4 years old.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham.

A single-seated do. Brougham and strong Australian Mare with a set of silver mounted silver harness.

An Aden Cow and Calf.

(The property of an Officer.)

One Bay Arab Horse, height 14-3, age fresh five, capital mover, and very good Saddle Horse, and would make a very useful Harness Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of G. Norman, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, round salver, toast rack, a handsome Epergne with plateau, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated lily pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a do. do. dessert knives and forks for 12, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces and 2 centre pieces for 20 persons, a round do. for 8, side-board, teapoys, screens, circular, oblong, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, a pair of handsome rosewood mother-of-pearl inlaid chiffoniers, who note, a lady's Davenport Tucker's bronze 3-light and plated single light hang ng argand lamps, handsome English brass four post bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, gentleman's writing table, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a set of English plated mounted single harness nearly new, a do. do. double do., &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A strong buggy.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square piano by C. H. Bohrer, a handsome full size slate Billiard Table by "Tourstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lord of Saisbury," very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2, a hands me high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful fast-trotting Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Cruckery and Glassware, a handsome Billing Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 27th, and WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold precisely at 6 o'clock A.M. on the first day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1.—Government Resolution No. 766, General Department, dated the 13th instant, forwarding copy of a telegram from the Government of India, stating that the Loan of Four Lakhs for the Coolee Scheme is granted, on condition that it is added to the 15 Lakhs in the Bill now before the Legislature, or, if that be preferred, it may be taken under Act XXIV. of 1871.

2.—Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1,115 of 1872, dated 15th February, forwarding copy of a letter, addressed to Government, regarding the new clause proposed to be added to the 15 Lakh Loan Bill.

3.—Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner, No. 259, dated 11th January, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 38, Financial Department, dated 5th January, stating that the change suggested by the Accountant General in the period of preparing the Budget of the City of Bombay cannot now be effected.

4.—Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 207 of 1872, dated 9th January, forwarding Government Resolution No. 38, General Department, dated 4th January, on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Grant for 1872.

5.—Letter from Secretary to Government, No. 193, General Department, dated 11th January 1872, intimating Mr. J. Thorburn's appointment to act as Controller of Municipal Accounts on a salary of Rs. 750.

6.—Letter from Government, No. 287, General Department, dated 17th January, on the subject of the leave of absence to Mr. Maidment.

7.—Letter from Government, No. 296, dated 17th January, on the subject of the leave of absence to Mr. Elginton.

8.—Letter from Government, No. 303 of 1872, dated 18th January, on the subject of the non-appointment of a Committee of Enquiry called for by the Justices in 1869.

9.—Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 332 of 1872, dated 22nd January, forwarding a letter from Mr. Jackson, regarding his claim against the Municipality for expenses incurred by him for surveying new sites for reservoirs, &c.

10.—Government Resolution No. 391 of 1872, Judicial Department, dated 25th January, on the Report of the Visiting Justices for 1871.

11.—Letter from Government, No 412 of 1872, Judicial Department, dated 26th January, intimating that a copy of the Resolution of the Justices, regarding the pay of the Commissioner of Police, has been forwarded to the Government of India.

12.—Letter from Government, No. 423 of 1872, General Department, dated 25th January 1872, stating that His Excellency in Council has not been able to carry out his original intention of doing away with the office of Municipal Controller during the period that will intervene before the passing of the new Municipal Act.

13.—Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner to Government, No. 661, dated 27th January 1872, submitting his remarks regarding the offices of Controller, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer.

14.—Letter from Captain H. F. Hancock, dated 30th January 1872, resigning his place on the Finance Committee.

15.—Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 406, dated 27th January, granting land to the Municipality which is to be thrown into a road-way for the use of the public free of cost.

16.—Correspondence regarding the liability of the Corporation, in connection with the transfer of the Parel Tank to Government to put down new water mains at a cost of about Rs. 15,000.

17.—Report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the use of Antop Hill for exposing the carcases of dead animals.

18.—Application of the Assistant Controller for acting allowances during the period between the departure on leave of Mr. Maidment and the appointment of Mr. Thorburn.

19.—Consideration of the excess of the Police charge over the amount sanctioned for 1872, owing to the reductions not having been carried out before the commencement of that year.

20.—Consideration of the reductions made by the Acting Commissioner in appointments of above Rs. 300 per month.

21.—Letter from the Accountant General regarding the concurrent audit by his Department.

22.—Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 856 of 1872, dated 8th February, forwarding copies of his letter No. 772 to the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and of the reply thereto.

23.—Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 941, dated 10th February, forwarding Captain Tulloch's explanation regarding his departure for England without obtaining leave from the Justices.

24.—Petition from certain inhabitants of Mazagon, praying that supply of water in their neighbourhood may be increased.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th February 1872.

TO ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL.

FINE GRUYERE CHEESE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Per Pound	1 4	1 8

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

Per Pound	0 14	1 0

STILTON CHEESE.

Per Pound	1 8	1 12

Orders for the above should be registered as early as possible.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

TO ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Per Pound	0 14	1 0

YORK HAMS.

Averaging 12 lbs., per Pound 0 14 1 0

Orders for the above should be registered as early as possible.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

ROBB'S BISCUITS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ROBB'S NURSERY, per 4 lb. Tin	2 12	3 0
ROBB'S RUSKS, ditto	3 12	4 4
ROBB'S BISCUIT POWDER, per 1 lb. Tin	1 10	1 14

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT FOR FAMILIES.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17TH FEB. 1872.

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

WITH

AN AMUSING FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved) ... Rs. 4	Stalls ..... Rs. 2
" (Unreserved) ... 3	Gallery ..... " 1-8
	Pit ..... Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the *Darbar Akbara Press*, Fort; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Eighth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,

To be followed by a new LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

DRAWING OF 20TH JANUARY.

Nos. Drawn.	Amount of Prizes.	Nos. Drawn.	Amount of Prizes.
929,810	100,000 fr.	Brought over...	332,000 fr.
108,834	5,000	750,989	1,000
195,488	50,000	1,209,032	1,000
915,620	10,000	446,411	1,000
1,200,251	10,000	1,214,271	1,000
756,415	10,000	8,426	1,000
870,323	10,000	99,066	1,000
712,884	10,000	441,293	1,000
420,368	10,000	118,635	1,000
1,212,8	10,000	9,987	1,000
4-2,905	10,000	712,882	1,000
1,053,594	10,000	425,350	1,000
929,9	10,000	446,419	1,000
45,294	1,000	1,0,319	1,000
441, 02	1,000	1,066,657	1,0 0
58,928	1,000	118,640	1,000
742,403	1,000	885,350	1,000
214,251	1,000	516,740	1,000
515,622	1,000	534,041	1,000
850,662	1,000	469,04	1,000
1,149,720	1,000	1,050,591	1,000
1,066,654	1,000	441,319	1,000
850,065	1,000	45,295	1,000
516,737	1,000	929,891	1,000
193,780	1,000	893,440	1,000
451,590	1,000	1,212,04	1,000
929,257	1,000	11-,263	1,000
839,142	1,000	45,291	1,000
62,420	1,000	969,982	1,000
516 733	1,000	1,177,124	1,000
1,027,132	1,000	1,009,83	1,000
261,579	1,000	441,583	1,000
137,021	1,000	171,978	1,000
712,887	1,000	25,721	1,000
756,639	1,000	854,319	1,000
851,658	1,000	462,416	1,000
102,315	1,000	137,629	1,000
845,984	1,000	214,253	1,000
1,185,677	1,000	8,425	1,000
962,984	1,000	1,009,889	1,000
712,193	1,000	629,888	1,000
260,465	1,000	109,317	1,000
756,414	1,000	881,076	1,000
1,185,678	1,000	1,214,277	1,000
214,253	1,000		
Carried forward..	332,000 fr.	TOTAL...	325,000 fr.

BOMBAY CITY MISSION—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will (D. V.) be HELD in the Durbar Room, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-15 P.M. All interested are invited to attend.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

FRENCH PATES ;
(Truffled or Plain)
de
Foie de Canard ;
Becassines ;
Cailles ;
Lievre ;
Perdreaux ;
Volaille.

Foie Gras ;
Becasses ;
Allouettes ;
Grives ;
Palombes ;
Pluviers ;

Cuisses et Ailles de Dinde
Andouillettes
Preds de Porc Truffes.

FRENCH VEGETABLES

of the choicest qualities, direct from Bordeaux

Asperges ;
Carottes ;
Celeri ;
Haricots ;
Pois au Naturel ;
Tomate ;

Artichaux ;
Cardons ;
Champignons ;
Navets ;
Pois au Beurre ;
Truffes Pures.

Moutarde Indienne.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of DARK GREY ARAB HORSES, nearly 15 hands; ages, 6 and 7; sound, fast trotters, and very showey Horses. Price	Rs. 1,000
A ROOMY SOCIABLE	600
A COMFORTABLE BUGGY	250
A FOUR-WHEEL DOG-CART	400
A MAIL PHAETON	400
A PHANTOM BICYCLE, with India-rubber Tyres	200
A SOLID MAHOGANY PICCOLO PIANOFORTE, by CRAMER & Co., manufactured for India, thoroughly screwed and secured	300
A COMPLETE DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of large Lanterns with Achromatic Lens, 3½ inch Condensers, about 50 superior finished Slides, nearly all with effects, comic moveable Slides

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE Market same as yesterday. Government Paper advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4.0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	685
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	255
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
20,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	89
13,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 72	Colaba Land Co	1,405
5,000	150	all		Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	755
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£13	196-0-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,5.0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	830
800	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.a	Great Eastern	1,775
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,025
1,930	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	880
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,265
800	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,260
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	1,975
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	3,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,650
400	2,000	1,500	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,075
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	6,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	930
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	63
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	4,000	1,200	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co.	39
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	40
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vizgar Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '65	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ... ...

8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ... ...108‡
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872. 101 to 101½
Four per cent ... ... 98 to 98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-37 ... ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109
10 years' do. do. 107
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate 110
Do. Do. Market Rate 110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ... ... 91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up) 93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 6)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	... ...	...Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	... ...	... 10-12
Carolus	... ...	290
Mexican Dollars	... ...	222
Five- Franc Pieces	... ...	293
Bar Silver	... ...	106
Gold Leaf	... ...	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	... 100 touch ...	16-7
Government Securities	... ...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... ...	6 ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 10th February 1872.

	Open 1,274 Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,16,274	8	11
Merchandize	4,01,202	6	3
Electric Telegraph	1,135	1	0
Earth Trains	507	8	0
Total Rs.	5,19,309	8	2
Corresponding week last year open 1,198 miles ... Total Rs	4,55,839	2	9
Increase... Rs.	63,370	5	5

SALES AND PURCHASES.

OWING to the very small purchases on account of the interior, our native dealers are generally more disposed towards clearing up their recent transactions before they shall venture to enter into new purchases, and consequently a few of the houses have from yesterday commenced to effect sales at reduced prices. The undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made by European firms:—

	PIECE GOODS.			Rs.	A.	P.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6	lbs. 4	9	3
570	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6	lbs. 4	9	6
600	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6	lbs. 4	10	0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7	lbs. 4	11	0
250	,, ,, ,, (fine)	40 ,,	39 ,, 6	lbs. 4	7	0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6	lbs. 4	5	3
1,200	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6	lbs. 4	5	9
1,500	,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,, 2½	lbs. 2	4	0
2,000	,, ,, ,, (com.)	32 ,,	24 ,, 2½	lbs. 1	15	6
2,000	,, ,, ,,	32 ,,	24 ,, 2½	lbs. 1	15	0
750	,, ,, Jacconets	45 ,,	20 ,, 2½	lbs. 2	9	0
500	,, ,, Shirtings (fine)	40 ,,	39 ,, 7	lbs. 4	14	0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 4½	lbs. 3	6	0
700	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 8	lbs. 6	8	0
250	,, ,, ,,	50 ,,	39 ,, 10	lbs. 7	5	0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 7	lbs. 5	0	0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 7	lbs. 5	2	0
300	,, White ,,	36 ,,	40 ,,		8	4	0
150	,, ,, ,,	36 ,,	40 ,,		10	0	0
116	,, ,, ,,	36 ,,	40 ,,		4	0	0
200	,, Grey ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½	lbs. 5	11	0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½	lbs. 5	10	0
300	,, W. E. Prints	9-8			5	2	6

COTTON.

100 candies New Oomrawuttee (fair pressed) ... Rs. 268
50 ,, ,, Dholleruh (10th May) ... ... ,, 260
100 ,, ,, Broach M.G. (ready) ... ... ,, 285
75 ,, ,, Agra ,, ... ,, 207-10
75 ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 206
50 ,, Old Dholleras ,, ... ,, 230-32
100 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 239

YARNS.

20 Bales Turkey Red, No. 30/40 ... ... As. 26 11-16
5 ,, ,, ,, 40 ... ... ,, 27 9-16
20 ,, ,, ,, 30/50 ... ... ,, 24½
14 ,, ,, ,, 3/50 ... ... ,, 24½
8 ,, ,, ,, 40/60 ... ... ,, 22
15 ,, Coloured ,, 40 ... ... ,, 14½

METAL.

259 Cwts Yellow Metal Sheathing ... ... As. 40
1,000 ,, Copper Braziers ... ... ,, 48

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 100 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 70 cases candles, and 27 cases black rock cocoa, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.

Orlando (s), 5 cases santerne, Jaffer Sulliman & Co.; 25 cases champagne, and 150 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Mofussilite, 6 cases can de cologne, Hutchison, Dods & Co.; 300 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee; 150 casks pale ale, Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 50 boxes champagne, and 285 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Co.; 150 cases claret, Rennie, Scovell & Co.; 29 cases butter, and 2 cases medicine, Shurrutfally Heptoola; 351 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee; 20 cases brandy, Framjee Jehangeer.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Pekin, 34 cases rum, and 1 case brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 14 packages Lisbon wine, W. Nicol & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 125 bundles hemp, Ghirdhurdass Mooljee; 104 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Undaunted, 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Bella Maria, 31 bales cotton, Otumchund Hoorjee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 31 bales khuskus roots, Canjee Jetha.

Prince Patrick, 3 bales cotton, Luckmedass Sewjee; 70 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee.

Prince Leopold, 200 bales cotton, Jusraz Dulput; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Westminster, 600 bales cotton, Jusraz Dulput.

Durham (s), 7 bales hides, F. R. Cama & Co.; 7 bales hides, John Campbell & Co.; 60 bales cotton, Coorjee Samjee; 75 bales cotton, Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Narronjee; 100 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmedass; 50 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 87½ bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee.

Stirling (s), 221 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 60 bales cotton, Munorbhoy Luckmedass; 60 bales wool, Pursotum Versey; 69 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 25 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraz; 85 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 54 bales skins, Chirree Esmall & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Derby (s), 40 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 65 bales wool, Megjee Premjee; 5 bales coir yarn, Leggatt & Co.

Orlando (s), 100 bales cotton, R. Scovell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 20) bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchund.

Astarte, 500 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 600 bundles galls, Canjee Jetha; 2,200 bundles myrabollams, Ludha Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 100 cases oilbaunm, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Ada (s), 25 cases dry ginger, Sanchund Moteechund; 109 cases oilbanum, and 2 cases tortoiseshell, Ruzubally Alibraz; 1 box shawls, Hajee Atta Oolla; 150 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 6 cases gum, Ladukbhoy Dattoo; 37 cases mother o'pearl shells, Lalljee Hemraz.

Malabar, 1,111 bags teel seed, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Dayaldass Samdass; 49 bales cotton, Laduck Dattoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Orlando (s), 79 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, Lalljee Somjee.

Malabar, 1,460 bales cotton. Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 250 cwts. sandalwood, and 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 30 cwts. sandalwood, and 3 cases Cambay stones, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 50 cwts. sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 cases fishmaws, and 45 bundles sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Columbian (s), 97 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—16TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th February, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th February, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th February, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th February, 9-5 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 2 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th February, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th February, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 18	0 24
,, Kurrachee	0 48	0 20
,, Madras	0 57	0 18
,, Galle	5 48	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th Feb., 12-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Feb., 3-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Feb., 11-50 A.M.; via Turkey, 15th Feb., 3-16 P.M. America via Russia, 16th Feb., 12-47 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT- 16TH FEBRUARY.

London..	Cotton	£3	0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3	0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2	15s. 0d. do.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2	15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2	15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2	10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2	5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3	2s. 6d.
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3	15s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3	5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Suez, Feb. 3.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Cashmere (s)	Avern	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Neera (s)	Hanscon	Liverpool.
	Chanticleer	Stuber	Calcutta.

The barque Ocean, to Falmouth via Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
13	Melrose	Neill	Bombay, Jan. 11.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
13	Patna (s)	...	Bombay.
	Scotia (s)	...	Calcutta & P. B.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31—Fazel Currem, ship, Nacoda, from Bombay.

Feb. 1—Isa, s.s., Northe, from Moulmein.
—Scindia, s.s., Law, from Calcutta.
—Hindoostan, s.s., Roskell, from Suez.
2 —Zeno, s.s., Owen, from London, passed.
3—Magdeburg, s.s., Robinson, from Cardiff.
—Hooghly, s.s., Rapatel, from Marseilles.
—Hutton, s.s., Castle, from London.
4—Peshawar, s.s., White, from Southampton, passed.
5—Australia, s.s., Murray, from Bombay.
—Surat, s.s., Baker, from Calcutta.
6—European, (Fr.),——, from Toulon.
7—Milbanke, s.s., Smith, from Bombay.
—Babel, s.s., Gubbert, from the Persian Gulf.
—LordClyde, s.s., Kingeome, from Bombay.
—Pearl, s.s., Morrison, from Bombay.
—Coeur de Lion, ship, Conteur from Swansea.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31—Fazel Currim, ship, Nacoda, for Jedda.

Feb. 1—Isa, s.s., Northe, for Falmouth.
—Hindoostan, s.s., Roskell, for Bombay.
—Scindia, s.s., Law, for London.
2—Harefield, s.s., Farrar, for Akyab.
4—Hooghly, s.s., Rapatel, for China.
5—Danube, s.s., Target, for Mauritius.
4—Surat, s.s., Baker, for Suez.
—Nassermujeet, ship, Wacka, for Jedda.
5—Australia, s.s., Murray, for Suez.
—Milbanke, s.s., Smith, for Liverpool.
—Lord Clyde, s.s., Kingeome, for Jedda.
—Pearl, s.s., Morrison, for Jedda.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17—Duequedig, (Fr.), Loyer, from Brest.
19—Ferronea, ship, Christianson, from Liverpool.
—Somerset, ship, Hicks, from Cardiff, for Akyab.
20—Martha, barque, Nelson, from Shields.
21—Paula, barque, John, from Newport.
22—Lady Lisgar, ship, Hewa, for Liverpool.
25—Brazilian, s.s., Green, from Liverpool, for Calcutta.

Feb. 2—Magdeberg, s.s., Robinson, from Cardiff.
3—Hutton, s.s., Castle, from London, for Bombay.
6—European, (Fr.),——, from Toulon, for Saigon.
7—Babel, s.s., Gilbert, from the Persian Gulf.
—Coeur de Lion, s.s., Conteur, from Swansea.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Bengal	1300	Calcutta	Jan. 27
Priam	1572	China	Jan. 27
Crosby	1497	Calcutta	Jan. 27
Urbino	1500	Bombay	Jan. 30
Lorne	1614	Bombay	Jan. 30
Elgin	1335	Bombay	Jan. 30
Mesopotamia	1217	Kurrachee	Jan. 31
Mount Cenis	1474	Calcutta	Feb. 4
Hector	1522	China	Feb. 10
Emblehope	1241	Calcutta	Feb. 10
Viceroy	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 14

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Dun, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certificate, from Hingolic.

James, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Bloomfield, Bt. Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Leckie, Lieutenant, 56th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Dela Voye, Lieutenant, 55th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Nisbet, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Sandeman, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Samuells, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Goldie, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Edgcome, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Goldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.

Haylock, Captain, 41st Foot, from leave, from England.

Aisdabie, Captain, Bengal Infantry, General List, from leave, from England.

Curtois, Captain, Madras Cavalry General List, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 16.

Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hyderabad (Sind).

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 14th February, 1872.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have obtained leave:—

Capt. Heyland, for ten days, from the 12th inst., division leave.

Condr. Fox, Sappers and Miners, for thirty days, from the 21st inst., to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, to appear before the Standing Medical Committee.

Poona, 15th Feb. 1872.

At the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. of Hospitals B.T., Asst. Apothecary Serpes, 56th Regt., is directed to proceed at the public expense to Poorundhur to take medical charge of invalids and recovered men about to proceed to Poona, on the 18th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 19 ...	4 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 23 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 27 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia &c.	Mar. 12 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Feb. 19 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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One Month	,,	5	0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CLEVELAND—January 21st, at 34, Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde-park, Helen Marie, the youngest child of Henry Cleveland, Esq., of Bombay, aged one year and seven months.

VENTZ—January 19th, at Pendelton, near Manchester, Gustavus Ventz, Esq., late of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WESTBROOK—February 15th, at the Esplanade, the wife of R. G. Cecil Westbrook, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OWEN—HATHWAY—February 10th, at Deesa, by the Rev. A. Miller, Chaplain, Conrad Agnew, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, son of the late Colonel Owen, C.B., to Mary Edith, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hathway, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.

DEATH.

LUXUMEEBAI—February 16th, at 5, Girgaum Back Road, Luxumeebai, the wife of Mr. Jagannath Sadashivaji Hâté, Civil Engineer, aged 41 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAVES—February 10th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. H. Graves, of a daughter.

HOWEY—February 11th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Howey, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MAYER—February 11th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Rudolph Mayer, of a daughter.

ORCHARD—February 5th, at Meerut, the wife of F. S. A. Orchard, Esq., District Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

WHITLEY—February 11th, at Hattrass Road, Calcutta, the wife of John James Whitley, Esq., E. I. R., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—HARPER—February 12th, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. T. Moore, Chaplain of Lucknow, Edward Charles Richardson, of Jounpore, to Eliza Hetzler, youngest daughter of the late A. Harper, Esq., and step-daughter of C. A. Oliver, Esq., Oudh and Rohilcund Railway.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

THE *Indian Statesman*, having been brought into existence for the sole purpose of uttering with well simulated fervour the due responses to the official profession of faith, is of course enchanted with Mr. Stephen's proposal to subject non-official Englishmen in the interior of India to the jurisdiction of the ordinary district courts. Our contemporary is, indeed, in such a hurry to say "Ditto" to the Government of India that he has forgotten to take the trouble of ascertaining what is the real meaning and intention of that proposed change in the law of which, nevertheless, he is the eager and devoted advocate. His hazy impression is that the object of the change is to enable the servants of Government to deal summarily with English loafers. "Loaferism," he declares, "is unhappily a growing scandal, and it "is one which on every account we cannot "afford to ignore." Now, loaferism is not a "growing" scandal; on the contrary, the number of loafers wandering about the country has been steadily decreasing for some time past, and for this reason, that the "scandal" has not been "ignored" by the Indian Legislature. If the *Indian Statesman* will be good enough to read through a copy of the European Vagrancy Act, passed two years and a half ago, he will discover that any Full Power Magistrate is already authorized to arrest vagrants and send them to any place subject to the nearest local Government where he thinks they may have a chance of getting employment. The interpretation clause defines a vagrant under the Act to be "a person "of European extraction found asking for alms, "or wandering about without any employment "or visible means of subsistence," so that any poor Englishman who enters a native village to ask for a crust of bread and a glass of water may be seized and sent off to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, to be thence deported, if there is no work available for him, to some other part of the world. If these powers are not large enough to enable up-country Magistrates to put down loaferism, we should like to know what more they require. But, in point of fact, no complaint has been made that the law works badly. A good many loafers have, under its provisions, been arrested in different parts of this Presidency and sent down to Bombay, and we believe that Western India is now quite free from the "scandal" which the *Statesman* is so anxious to wipe out.

The extension of the jurisdiction of Mofussil Courts is desired by Mr. George Campbell, who took the initiative in recommending it, for the purpose of putting down English settlers generally and not merely avowed and notorious loafers. Mr. Campbell grounded his argument for the necessity of a change in the law on information given him by Mr. Langlois, a tea planter, who had found his manager, Mr. Reade, was in the habit of flogging coolies, and had dismissed him in consequence. Mr. Reade's misconduct would have been punished sooner if the official inspector of coolies had done his duty; and Mr. Campbell admits that instances of ill-treatment of natives by the English settlers are "very rare." Necessarily so; for otherwise the settlers cannot hope for success in any of their undertakings. The promptness with which Mr. Langlois dismissed Mr. Reade is in itself a proof of the anxiety of English employers of labour to deal justly with their native work-people. Mr. Campbell admits that the settlers are of "a class and "character among whom crime is happily rare;" but he is "strongly convinced" that, "*as re-*"*spects the whole position and relations of Euro-*"*pean settlers*, it would be very much better that "they should not have extraordinary, anomalous, and inconvenient prejudices." He wants, he says, to put an end, in their case, "to the "temptation to bear themselves as a superior "and arrogant caste, which the present state of "the law holds out to those who are ill-disposed." Our correspondent "X.," who is so angry with us for hinting that there may be here and there a Civilian who dislikes English settlers, will hardly deny that this passage of Mr. Campbell's minute is conceived in no kindly spirit towards non-officials, or that it shadows forth a policy which is of some moment to others besides loafers and pickpockets. The existing practice may be inconvenient, but it is not an "extraordinary and "anomalous privilege" for Englishmen to enjoy, that they should have the right to be tried for any offence of which they are accused by a jury of their countrymen. On the contrary, that is a right of which it would be extraordinary and anomalous that they should be deprived in any country forming part of the English Empire. It is not their business if the Government of India do not think it expedient to give trial by jury to the natives of India; all they say is that that can be no reason for degrading them to the level of the conquered race. The English Government, at all events, cannot retort upon us that in this country no differences of race should be recognized by the State, for the very existence of that Government is a protest against the truth of this doctrine. No proclamations of equality can alter the laws of nature. The Government may, however, do what it pleases to Anglicize the natives; but we shall continue to protest with all our might against its attempts to orientalize Englishmen. "X." does us injustice in supposing we have any special antipathy to the Civil Service; what we object to is having our liberties placed at the mercy of any set of men, no matter who they may be, who are simply paid servants of the Crown, and we believe that any alteration of the law which would deprive us of the safeguard of trial by jury would make it simply impossible for independent Englishmen to remain in this country.

In a former article on this subject we called attention to statements made in the memorial drawn up by Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee on behalf of the Bombay Association. We have to thank these memorialists for indicating so clearly the real tendency of the modifications of the Criminal Procedure Act now before the Legislative Council. Mr. Stephen's proposals do not go nearly far enough to satisfy the Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Association. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is of opinion that no justice is to be expected from European juries, who in the majority of cases sympathize with a thief or a burglar if he happens to be a European; and Mr. Nowrojee has accordingly come to the conclusion that European prisoners should not be tried before juries of their own countrymen even in Bombay. Once let the thin end of the wedge in, and there can be very little doubt that Civilians and Natives between them will soon succeed in fulfilling the desire of Mr. Nowrojee's heart. Not content, however, with alleging that Europeans actually brought down to Bombay for trial often escape punishment through the kindness of European juries, these representatives of the Bombay Association bring it as a further reproach against the English Government that, to use their own words,

"A large number of Europeans scattered over "the country, and residing in the interior

generally embodied their claims for legislative action on such points as a change in the Education Act, the maintenance of the Irish system against the demands of the priests, the opening of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in the widest and most unsectarian sense of the word, and the free use of the parish churches for any services which the particular Dissenters concerned may wish. The Conference also placed on record its determination to aim at a "thorough and consistent application of the principles of religious equality in the public policy of the leaders of the Liberal party." I have only to add, on a subject which is of serious moment to the future of Liberalism in Parliament, that the most obnoxious man to the Nonconformists seems to be, not Mr. Gladstone, but Mr. Forster. Mr. Gladstone they consider to be led astray by Mr. Forster, and they hope to convert him: the member for Bradford they regard as a recreant to the cause of Nonconformity, as a traitor, and malignant.

One good result, however, has been already accomplished by the protests of the Nonconformists and others; the scheme for endowing a Roman Catholic University or College, if ever seriously entertained by the Government, is now repudiated. In a letter from Mr. Gladstone's private secretary to Mr. Charles Read, M. P., who had forwarded a remonstrance against the plan, the Premier assures him that the report is unfounded. This is very satisfactory, but it by no means shews that the Dissenters were premature in their alarm. It is also singular that when so hot a controversy raged on the subject of the Government's intentions, and the Irish Romanists made no secret of their demands, the Ministry kept silent, or only, by the mouth of the Premier and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, gave vent to enigmatical utterances about the Roman Catholics having a "grievance" in the matter of higher education. The universal opinion will be that, while there is no danger now, there was danger once, and that the Government is eminently squeezeable on the point. It is unnecessary to add that, in exactly the degree in which this declaration will appease the Nonconformists, it will irritate the Romish bishops and priesthood. When Lord Hartington says that the Government will not hand over popular education to the priests, and when Mr. Gladstone says that he will not found a "Catholic" University, it is not easy to see how the Cabinet can deal with the Roman Catholic demands except by some halting compromise, which will have the usual effect of irritating one side without conciliating the other.

Before quitting the subject of Conferences, I may add one or two particulars about the Telegraphic Conference at Rome on which you, perhaps, have no full details yet. It seems that on the knotty point of the tariff for Indian messages the Turkish representatives made a strong effort to restore the £2-17-6 charge for twenty words, but were outvoted. Again, Colonel Robinson for the Indian Government claimed that its share of the proceeds should be raised to 12s. 6d. per message, and he was defeated by a majority of 17 against 3, and the sum of 8s. fixed instead. The ground of Colonel Robinson's claim was the loss to the Indian Government under the existing system—£100,000 per annum—and he pleaded that on their land lines the cost of wires, insulators, posts, &c., was necessarily much greater from the long distances to be carried than in a small country like Switzerland. He consequently thought that the distance run over Indian territory should be calculated at double its actual length. Against his arguments the considerations which seemed to prevail with the Conference were the indirect benefits conferred by the telegraph system on India; not merely the material prosperity which is developed by improved communication, but the saving to Government in accumulating troops or stores at particular spots—an economy of movement that was impracticable in the pre-telegraph days. There was also some hot discussion as to modifying the charge for cipher on Indian messages when "packed" and on the charge per letter. The companies wanted some alteration, but the Conference decided to let things remain as they are; apparently on the ground that, while "packing" could never be carried beyond a certain point from the serious risk of mistakes, it was desirable to encourage the habit of telegraphing in any form.

A despatch signed by Mr. Grant Duff, in answer to the memorials addressed to the India Office by English Chambers of Commerce about the composition of the India Council, was issued this morning. It recapitulates the facts as to the origin of the Council, quotes the terms of Mr. Gladstone's reply to the motion of Mr. Graves in the House of Commons, and then alludes to the recent appointment by the Duke of Argyll of "an eminent man who would not have been eligible under the statutory qualifications which apply to the Indian services, but who combined great general attainments with fresh knowledge of the most difficult and urgent questions of legislation in India." Mr. Grant Duff then goes on to say that another vacancy having occurred by the retirement of one of the most distinguished members of the Council, the Duke of Argyll has had much pleasure in advising the Crown to appoint Sir Louis Mallet, whose long and able services at the Board of Trade, and whose intimate acquaintance with commercial questions are so well known. This is a thoroughly official reply, but of course it will not satisfy Mr. Graves and his friends. What they want is a commercial man or commercial men, not mere officials who have had to deal with commercial questions without having had any practical experience of them.

The mania for joint stock enterprise and for new loans continues unabated, and excites some apprehension among shrewd, cautious people, with the customary predictions as to the exact date at which the next panic may be expected. Computations of that kind are, however, worth nothing at present: all the conditions of the problem now being so different from those of any preceding crisis. Of the dozens of new loans and new companies brought out every week, not half got the capital subscribed, and are only profitable to the newspapers and the advertising agents. In fact, even the printers' bill is not always paid; and in one case, where the concern got into Chancery before the capital was all subscribed, the Vice-Chancellor held that although the scheme had proved abortive and the capital should, according to the terms of the prospectus, be returned to the subscribers, they were nevertheless liable for the debts of the company incurred in promotion. The creditors in the case were only the advertising agent and the printer, but the bill of the former amounted to £1,200. Thus, over and above all other risks, an engagement in the prospectus to return the subscriptions, should the scheme not be carried out, may by no means clear the applicants for shares from certain liability. Since some of the companies, started only a few months ago, are already defunct and winding up, the loss and risk are distributed over a wide field, and are consequently less formidable. In addition, Chancery suits are now springing up, thick as wild violets in this untimely weather. From what transpired this week, it seems that Albert Grant is already involved in a law suit about one of his lucrative silver mine schemes brought out some months ago, and at the time duly puffed in the money article of the *Times*. This is the Mineral Hill Company mentioned by me in a recent letter. If you are to believe what City *gobe-mouches* say, Grant made £60,000 by this concern. But whatever he gained it was not without alloy. A Chancery suit is the *aliquid amari* in Grant's foaming and sparkling cup; a skeleton stands at his every banquet, loaded with demurrers and pleas in rejoinder. He has already got into the Courts about this mine, the question being as to his power to deal with certain shares of considerable amount. As yet the proceedings have been only preliminary, but they have been sufficient to indicate that something piquant may yet turn up. The plaintiff in the suit against Grant to restrain him from dealing in the shares asserted in his pleas that Grant was a member of a syndicate formed to rig the market and make a fictitious price for the shares. The pleas were rejected as irrelevant, and therefore they do not appear in the published reports, but the Court reporters, nevertheless, got hold of them.

From one of the Wool circulars just issued, I gather that good prices are still expected at the sales of the year just commenced. Of East Indian and Persian wool, it is said that the better descriptions have profited most by the advance, and prices stand between 30 and 40 per cent. higher than they were a twelvemonth ago. Stocks at the end of the year are very light.

The exports of cotton manufactures from Great Britain for December and for the year have been as follows: for December, plain cottons, 25,046,378 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 3,199,179 yards; printed cottons, 29,58,171 yards; twist, 527,700 lbs. For the year, the quantities has been: plain cottons, 267,121,278 yards against 231,470,593 yards in 1870, and 254,381,151 yards in 1869; dyed and coloured cottons, 28,192,189 yards against 26,590,459 yards in 1870, and 30,303,275 yards in 1869: printed cottons, 13,538,790 yards against 18,075,177 in 1870, and 15,215,322 in 1869; twist, 6,101,433 lbs. against 9,927,003 lbs. in 1870, and 7,997,421 lbs. in 1869.

Money is hardly dearer yet, but the open market is very near the Bank rate, and the tendency is, if anything, upwards. A good deal of gold has left and is leaving this for the Continent, but there is yet nothing of the serious drain which was lately expected, and the only explanation is that the German Government can better employ their money in London than in Berlin. A strain may, however, come at any moment. As for cotton, the market is still strong and active, the sales large and the feeling buoyant. Receipts at the American ports are fitful and irregular, though, on the whole, they tend to confirm the estimates made of the crop as somewhat higher than the figures given by the Agricultural Bureau.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

[By Indian Telegraph.]

CALCUTTA, 16TH FEB.

It has been stated that the assassin is a brother of Abdoolah, the murderer of Justice Norman but this is believed to be incorrect. A telegram from the Commissioner of Peshawur states that the assassin was previously employed as anorderly. He had committed two murders in, pursuance of a blood feud. It has been decided that the funeral ceremonies shall take place to-morrow. The arrangements will be announced to-day.

(*Special for the Indian Statesman.*)

CALCUTTA, 15th Feb., 5·27 P.M.

THE Commissioner of Peshawur states, in reply to a query of Government, that Shere Ali never had an adult brother, and that when he was sentenced to transportation for life he begged to be hanged.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday evening:—

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1872.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"Fort William, 16th February 1872.

"The following telegram from the Secretary of State is published for general information:—

"I have learnt with the deepest grief that His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was on the 8th instant assassinated by a convict at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, whilst His Lordship was on an official visit of inspection to the convict establishment there. In this calamitous event Her Majesty's Government has to deplore the loss, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his career, of a statesman whose faithful and laborious discharge of the duties of his great office was animated by the warmest loyalty to his Sovereign, by constant devotion to the interests of her Indian subjects, and by a sincere desire to conduct with justice and consideration the relations of the Queen's Government with the Native Princes and States of India. Lord Mayo's exertions for these ends have been marked with great success; and have not been surpassed by the most zealous labours of any of his most distinguished predecessors at the head of the Government of India. The painful impression produced by this most melancholy catastrophe is so fresh, and my information relating to it so scanty, that I confine this despatch to an expression of the deep sorrow felt by my colleagues in the Council of India, and by myself at the loss of this eminent public servant."

By Order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was published on Tuesday evening:—

"No. 751.—Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Napier of Merchistoun, upon whom the office of Governor-General of India has devolved, under section 50 of the Indian Councils' Act, has declared that it is not his intention to assume the said office until he shall have taken his seat in Council, it is hereby notified in accordance with section 51 of the said Act, and section 62 of the Act of 3rd and 4th years of King William the Fourth, cap. 85, that the office of Acting Governor-General has devolved upon the Honourable John Strachey, Senior Ordinary Member of Council, until His Excellency's arrival."

"No. 752.—With reference to the great public calamity announced in yesterday's *Gazette Extraordinary*, the Acting Governor-General in Council directs that the flag of Fort William be hoisted half-mast high until further orders. Forty-nine minute guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William this afternoon, the last gun to be fired at sunset. Similar marks of respect will be paid on receipt of this notification at the respective seats of Government, and at all the principal military stations of India.

"The Acting Governor-General in Council directs that all the officers in Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning for a period of one month, and invites all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India to join in this tribute of respect to the memory of the late Earl Mayo.

"Further orders will be issued on the arrival of the remains of the late Viceroy, now on their way to Calcutta."

No. 764.—The following telegram, received from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, is published for general information:—

Dated 13th February 1872.

Telegram from Lord Napier, Madras, to the Hon. J. Strachey, Calcutta.

In acknowledging the receipt of a telegram from the Hon. B. H. Ellis, of this date, from Saugor Island, and of one from the Home Secretary at Calcutta, reporting the death of His Excellency the Earl of Mayo by the hand of an assassin at Port Blair, I have to convey to you, on my part and on the part of the Government, our deep sense of the irreparable loss which the country has suffered by an act so criminal and deplorable. We offer to the Government of India the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy.

By order, E. C. BAYLEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* was also issued yesterday evening:—

The Lieutenant-Governor announces with inexpressible grief and pain to the people of these provinces that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India died on the 8th instant, at the Andamans from wounds inflicted by a convict.

The sad event was announced by a Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India, a copy of which is annexed.

The Lieutenant-Governor feels sure that not only all officers of Government, but all private subjects, European and native, will unite with him in deploring the untimely end of one who was not only a distinguished statesman and a most able and successful representative of Her Majesty, but was endeared as an individual to all who knew him from his rare personal qualities.

The Hon. J. Strachey, under the provisions of the law, acts as Governor-General till the arrival of His Excellency the Right Hon. Francis Baron Napier of Merchistoun. Copy of the notification on this subject is annexed.

The Acting Governor-General in Council has directed a general mourning for the late Viceroy in a notification, of which a copy is also annexed.

The Lieutenant-Governor is sure that he need do no more than make known this mode in which respect may be shown for the memory of the deceased Viceroy.

RIVERS THOMPSON, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

The following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued on Tuesday afternoon:—

Government of India, Home Department, Public.

The following narrative of facts relating to the lamented death of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is published for general information:—

The narrative contains a statement of all that is known to Government up to the present time.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in Her Majesty's steam frigate Glasgow at the Convict Settlement of Port Blair, Andamans, at 9 30 A.M., on Thursday, the 8th February. Shortly after 11 A.M., His Excellency and the Countess of Mayo, with the Staff and other gentlemen and ladies, landed at Ross, the chief station of the Settlement, and were received at the pier by the troops lining the approaches. The Countess of Mayo and the ladies proceeded to the house of the Superintendent, Major-General Stewart, C.B., while the Viceroy and suite, accompanied by General Stewart, visited the Convict Establishments at this station. His Excellency inspected the Sudder Bazaar, the Convict Barracks, the Native Infantry Lines, the Hospitals, the New Church, and other public buildings, and was accompanied throughout by a strong guard of both Native Infantry and Police, who closely attended His Excellency on either side of and behind the Staff immediately surrounding him. After a short rest at the house of the Superintendent, the Viceroy inspected the barracks of the European troops, and assisted by Colonel Jervois, R.E., C.B., and Colonel Rundall, R.E., made a minute examination of the foundations and walls of the buildings, to ascertain the cause of their having given way lately while they were built. His Excellency then, attended as before, visited the European Convict Barracks and Library, and returned with the Countess of Mayo and party to H. M.'s ship Glasgow by 2 P.M.

At 3 P.M. the Viceroy, accompanied by Major-General Stewart, C.B., the Hon. Mr. Ellis, Colonel Jervois, C.B., Mr. G. W. Allen, and the Personal Staff, Major Burn, Private Secretary, Captains Lockwood and Gregory, aides-de-camp, and Mr. Hawkins, R.N., Flag Lieutenant, left the Glasgow in a steam launch, and, passing the stations of Aberdeen and Haddo, landed at Viper Island. This station is in the inner harbour, about five miles from Ross, and here are detained about 1,300 convicts, including all those who are received from India with the character of being desperate men, and all who, by their bad conduct during their residence in the Settlement, have been proved deserving of especially rigorous treatment. His Excellency was received at the landing place by the officials in charge, and the troops lining the approaches were headed by a guard of Native Infantry and Police. After an inspection of the Jail and other arrangements, the Viceroy and party returned to the steam launch, and visited Chatham, a station on a small island dividing the inner from the outer harbour. His Excellency, under the escort of a guard of police and the petty officers of the station (there being no Native Infantry on this island), inspected the Saw Mills and the Coaling Depot, and then re-embarked in the steam launch, leaving on board the steamer Nemesis, then lying at the coaling station, Captain Gregory, A.D.C., who had to give orders in anticipation of the proposed departure of the Nemesis, early on the following morning.

It was then nearly 5 P.M., and the Viceroy decided that he would visit Mount Harriet. It had been proposed in the day that His Excellency would do this, if time allowed; but no decision had been come to, nor had any notice been given that this place would be visited by His Excellency this evening. Mount Harriet is a lofty hill on the main island, nearly opposite Chatham. There is no regular convict station on the hill, but below it is Hopetown, where there are convicts, chiefly invalids and ticket-of-leave men, with a few others required for work at the station.

The Viceroy landed from the steam launch at the pier at Hopetown, where Mr. Ellis left the party and returned to the steamer Dacca. There being ordinarily no free police or sepoy guard in this station, the Superintendent ordered the guard from Chatham Island to cross to Hopetown to escort the Viceroy; and accordingly eight policemen from Chatham arrived just after His Excellency landed, accompanied him to the top of the Hill, and were with him throughout. There was one pony here, and His Excellency rode up part of the way. The road is narrow, but the ground on either side has been cleared, and in places plantain and cocoanut trees have been planted. On reaching the top, His Excellency sat down for about a quarter of an hour. The sun had set, but there was light enough for a view of the whole settlement, with its numerous islands and inlets. Two ticket-of-leave men addressed the Viceroy on his way down, and were informed by General Stewart that on their making formal petitions their cases would be inquired into. No other convicts were met on Mount Harriet; they were all at their huts at Hopetown below.

While the Viceroy was still on the hill, Captain Lockwood, aide-de-camp, and Count Waldstein (who had joined the party before they commenced the ascent), went on in front and arrived at the pier, the latter about a quarter of an hour, and the former some ten minutes before the rest of the party. It was then dusk, but not quite dark, and when Captain Lockwood and Count Waldstein met on the pier and sat down on a gun, some forty or fifty in number, were drawn up, had been passed; General Stewart had stopped to give orders to an overseer, and the Viceroy had walked about one-third the length of the pier preceded by two torch bearers, and a few paces in advance of the rest of the party, when a man jumped on him from behind and stabbed His Excellency over the left shoulder, and a second time under the right shoulder-blade, before any one could interpose. The assassin was at once knocked down by the guard and people in attendance, and but for the interference of the officers would probably have been killed. There is no consistent account to show how the man made his way to the Viceroy, and it is not clear whether he was lying concealed on the side of the pier, or whether he rushed in from behind. Major Burne and the Viceroy's jemadar were a few paces from the Viceroy; Colonel Jervois, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Allen, somewhat behind; and the police and petty officers of the station in the flank and rear.

The Viceroy on being struck moved forward and staggered over the side of the jetty; it is not certain whether he fell into the water or jumped into it, but he either quickly raised himself or slightly on his feet and stood for a few seconds, till he was assisted up and placed on a truck close by. The only words he uttered after the blow were "I'm hit," or words of similar sound, and the only movement he made after being placed on the truck was a convulsive motion forwards. It is probable that His Excellency expired then, but the precise moment of his death is not ascertained. He was at once carried on board the launch; every effort was made to staunch the flow of blood, and to restore animation, and to keep up the circulation by rubbing the extremities, but to no purpose, as the Viceroy was dead before the steam launch reached the Glasgow.

The surgeons of the vessel were promptly in attendance, and Dr. Bennett was summoned at once. A *post-mortem* examination was forthwith made by Dr. Loney, Staff Surgeon, R.N., Dr. Barnett, Personal Surgeon to the Viceroy, and Dr. Moré, Assistant Surgeon, R.N., in the presence of the Hon. B. H. Ellis, Member of Council, the Hon. Ashley Eden, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Burne, Private Secretary. It then for the first time became known that there were two wounds, and it was the opinion of the medical officers that either wound was sufficient to cause death. Copy of the *post-mortem* record (A) is appended

The assassin was at once secured and taken on board the Glasgow. He was shortly afterwards interrogated by the Hon. Mr. Eden and by Mr. Aitchison, and stated that his name was Shere Ali, the son of Wullee; that he came from a village standing on a hill, the name of which he had not account, nothing whatever has been recorded against him. The prisoner was removed to Hopetown on the 15th May 1871, in order to undergo the barber at that station, and he has since been employed there.

Major-General Stewart was called on by Mr. Ellis to furnish a report to Government, detailing the special precautions taken by him to secure the personal safety of His Excellency the Viceroy. The Superintendent's Report is appended (B).

The body of His Excellency the Viceroy is being conveyed to Calcutta by Her Majesty's ship Glasgow. The steamer Semis was despatched direct from Port Blair with Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Taylor, A.D.C., to convey intelligence of the mournful event to Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras. The steamer Nemesis was sent to False Point to inform His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Dacca returned to telegraph from Saugor Island news of this great public calamity to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, and to the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

By Order, E. C. BAYLEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

A.

We, the undersigned, record the result of a *post-mortem* examination of the body of His Excellency the Viceroy and Earl of Mayo, on the evening of the 8th instant, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on board H.M.S. Glasgow.

When we saw him he was quite dead. The examination was made in the Viceroy's cabin about a quarter of an hour after the body was brought on board.

We made a most careful examination of the wounds inflicted. There were two wounds; one incised wound about 1½ inch long, extending obliquely from above downwards, and inwards to the spine, was situated behind lower third of posterior margin of right scapula.

On examination the finger passed in direction of spine, and impinged upon a deep indentation, apparently on a rib.

On passing a probe along the finger it was found to penetrate deeply into cavity of chest. During the necessary examination a large quantity of blood flowed from this wound.

A second incised wound of the same extent as the one above described, and apparently inflicted by the same instrument, was situated about ½ inch above superior angle of left scapula, and passed directly downwards into cavity chest, slightly splintering superior angle of scapula, and indenting either first rib or transverse process of a cervical vertebra. In this case also, a probe passed along the finger in the wound, penetrated deeply into cavity of chest, and large quantity of dark fluid welled from this wound also. Either wound was sufficient to cause death.

We would also state that the back of the clothes worn by His Excellency were completely saturated with blood.

(Sd.) WILLIAM LONEY, Staff Surgeon, R.N.; OLIVER BARNETT, Staff Surgeon, Surgeon to the Viceroy; ROBERT H. MORÉ, Assistant Surgeon, R.N.

Her Majesty's steamer Glasgow, dated 9th February 1872.

The examination above referred to was conducted in our presence, and is hereby attested by us.

(Sd.) B. H. ELLIS, Member of Council; ASHLEY EDEN, Offg. Chief Comr. of British Burmah; C. U. AITCHISON, Foreign Secy. to Govt. of India; C. T. BURNE, Major, Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

B.

Dated Port Blair, the 9th February 1872.

From Major General D. M. Stewart, Offg. Supdt of Port Blair and Nicobars; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

At the request of the Hon. B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, I have the honour to make the following statement of the precautions taken by me for the protection of the person of His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to Port Blair.

2. I may premise that I had been in personal communication with the Viceroy's Private Secretary on this subject before the arrival of His Excellency in the harbour, and I am aware that my arrangements, communicated by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, met with His Excellency's approval.

3. My orders were that the convicts should all be kept at their ordinary work, and that petty officers in charge should see that no one was permitted to leave his gang.

4. A detachment of free police armed with muskets was to move with the Governor-General's party in front, flank, and rear; and on Viper and Ross, where the works of construction are carried on, detachments of Native Infantry were in support of the police, who had instructions to allow no one to approach His Excellency.

5. On Ross and Viper, the whole of the troops were likewise under arms.

6. Some of the chief petty officers of stations were in the rear to see that convicts did not approach the Viceroy.

7. During His Excellency's progress, the Governor General's steam launch was despatched direct from Port Blair with Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Major Taylor, A.D.C., to convey intelligence of the mournful event to Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras. The steamer Nemesis was sent to False Point to inform His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Dacca returned to telegraph from Saugor Island news of this great public calamity to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, and to the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

8. The visit to Mount Harriet being an uncertain contingency till the last moment, no guards were sent to that station beforehand, and no one there could be aware that it was the Viceroy's intention to visit it at all. It was not until nearly 5 o'clock whilst at Chatham that His Excellency decided that an effort should be made to reach the top of Mount Harriet that evening. The free police guard of eight armed men employed at Chatham were then at once despatched to Hopetown Jetty, where they landed immediately after the Viceroy at a little after 5 P.M.

9. As it was unlikely that we should meet any convicts on that station, save perhaps an occasional ticket-of-leave man, I considered the police guard here referred to sufficient for all purposes.

10. The Viceroy rode a pony up the hill, and was accompanied by several gentlemen and the police. When His Excellency approached the top of the hill, he moved off rapidly, escorted by a few policemen only, the officers and others on foot being unable to keep up with the pony.

11. Being unable myself to keep up with the Viceroy, I called out to the police who were running along not to permit any convict to go near His Excellency.

12. In this manner the Viceroy reached the house at Mount Harriet. After a few minutes' delay the party proceeded to return to Hopetown on foot.

13. We met one or two invalids and ticket-of-leave men as we were leaving Mount Harriet, who wished to address the Viceroy. I told these men that if they had any representation to make to His Excellency, they should submit their petitions in the usual manner, and that they would be duly laid before His Lordship.

14. In this manner, accompanied by a number of gentlemen and the police guard, the Viceroy reached Hopetown; there I observed a number of convicts drawn up in line in the village, but off the road. On enquiry I found these were jampan men who had been sent from Ross for the purpose of conveying Lady Mayo and her party to Mount Harriet the following morning. With the exception of these men and a few convicts at Hopetown standing at their doors, I saw no convicts about the place.

On reaching the jetty I dropped behind His Excellency to give some orders to the Station Overseers, and while talking to him, I heard a noise and shouts of "Mar." So far as I can remember, there did not appear to be a single soul on the pier when I left the Viceroy's side to speak to the Overseer.

There appeared to be no one with the Viceroy except three gentlemen of his party, the police guard and the chief petty officers of the station who were behind.

WE (*Madras Times*) have been favoured with the following deeply interesting extract from a letter by an officer on board H. M. S. Glasgow, received in Madras last evening:—

H. M. S. Glasgow, Andaman Islands, Feb. 9.

I hardly thought when I laid down my pen yesterday morning that I should take it up again to recount to you one of the greatest tragedies that has occurred in our time. I can hardly describe to you our horror when we came alongside yesterday evening to find in our steam launch the murdered corpse of Lord Mayo, his late suzerain. Lord Mayo landed yesterday forenoon, and was received by a strong guard, which accompanied him throughout the day; he came off to luncheon at 1 o'clock, and the last words that I heard him speak was to tell the captain that he hoped he would not trouble the officers to come on deck any more for him when he came on board. After luncheon he went ashore again to visit the garrison and inspect the convict prisons. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, Lady Mayo being very eager about fishing, we got up a party and went ashore in two boats, Lady Mayo following with the captain in the barge. We had tolerable luck, and Lady Mayo was delighted with some of the fish that were caught, and hoped they might have some for dinner that evening. She left us about 6½. All the rest came to our knowledge afterwards. It appears that Lord Mayo, accompanied by General Stewart, Major Burne (Private Secretary), Col. Jervois and Captain Lockwood (A. D. C.), visited the convict prison at Chatham Island. They seemed to have thought it rather a dangerous place, for all the guards were doubled, and Capt. L. had his sword drawn in his hand all day. As the prison was first instituted for the prisoners of the mutiny, one can easily imagine that there would be good reason for every caution being taken. They had finished their inspection and were returning to the boats (7 P.M.) tired, dusty, and hungry, no doubt glad of the prospect of being soon off to dinner. All their day's work finished, they seem to have relaxed in caution and were rather scattered from about Lord Mayo's person, although he was still surrounded by guards. The night was dark, but lit up by torches, and they had walked down to the pier, and were about 50 yards from where the boat lay at the end of the pier. Suddenly there was a rush made—in the confusion none of the guard went out—two men, natives and convicts, glided through the guard, reached Lord Mayo, he fell stabbed in the back in two places and rolled down the bank into the water—mortally wounded. Everyone, alas! but it was too late, rushed to his assistance. He was carried up the bank, and the blue jackets of the launch conveyed him down to the boat. In the meantime the guard had taken hold of the convicts red-handed with his knife in his hand, the other had escaped, and the murderer and his great victim were taken on board in the same boat. Immediately they got Lord Mayo into the boat they cut his coat and waistcoat off, and bound up his wounds; but the blood still flowed from internal injuries, and he breathed the end. He expired in agony just before the boat came alongside. The only words that he uttered after he was stabbed, when they were lifting him out of the water, were "I don't think I am much hurt," and just before the end "Lift up my head." The wounds, which the doctors say are from the same knife, were both struck from behind—one, below the shoulder blade on the right of the spine, penetrated the liver, the other, on the left shoulder, pierced the lungs through and through. Either was a mortal wound. The knife with which he was stabbed is made of one piece of iron, a very rough weapon, though formidable in the hand of a strong man. Immediately they were alongside, Major Burne rushed up to break the news to Lady Mayo before she should hear it at other hands, poor thing. He says she bore up very bravely, though how should she realize it yet?

The murderer was brought up immediately after the corpse strongly guarded. When I saw him he was thrown on his back on a grating, lashed down by his elbows and knees, doubly handcuffed and ironed, with four sentries over him with rifles standing by. He is a tall, powerful Snyder; so anxious were they that the villain should escape the grip of justice. Anything more awful than the deep quiet that reigned throughout the ship I have never experienced. Although over 600 men were on board there was not a sound that the ear could catch. Every one's voice sank to the lowest whisper, and hardly seemed to draw breath. So oppressive was the death-like calm that existed everywhere.

Nothing could be done that night except make arrangements. Fortunately there were two British Indian steamers in port. One, the Scotia, is under orders this afternoon for Madras to convey Lord Napier to the command in Calcutta, the other, the Dacca, with the rest of the Viceroy's party, will push on and meet the mail at Calcutta. We are now throwing in coal as fast as possible, and shall be off in a few hours with all despatch back to Calcutta. The corpse will be preserved in spirits in a lead coffin; it is thought that it will be sent home and some think that we should take it. No one has seen Lady Mayo this morning. A cast was taken of the features last night, this morning. A court of inquiry was held on the prisoner before Mr. Ellis, Member of Council, Mr. Ashley Eden and others. The murderer's name is Shere Ali, a native of the Kyber Pass, the borders of Afghanistan. He was committed for murder two years ago, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. A Mussulman and a fanatic, when asked for his reason he said that "God had ordered him to kill the enemy of his country," that he had no malice in his crime, but that "God was his witness." He is middle height, brownish complexion, brown beard, and not at all a bad face as far as one can judge, at least he does not convey the idea of a criminal. I have just come from the court of inquiry, which is sentencing my last sentence, and have been listening to the evidence. His manner is perfectly easy and free from fear, though he will scarce see the sun rise twice again. The way in which the glorious fact with his harsh triumphant laugh is revolting to a degree. Hanging is a thousand times too good for him. In his case it is a pity that the faggot has gone out of fashion. The ship is all in mourning to-day, the broad white stripe, a dull grey, the yard, hanging topped different ways, all the ropes slack and in bights, flags half-mast, and everything bearing the most mournful aspect.

I am so out of spirits that I cannot send you a description of our very pleasant cruise to Rangoon and Moulmein. Our principal host is taken, we had all got to like him so much, he would have come and chat with us on watch just like one of ourselves.

(*Englishman.*)

SOME of the last words of the Viceroy will interest his many personal friends and the much larger number of those who, though they knew him only by sight, admired the genial face and open, honest expression of the man. Up to the end he was always thoughtful of others and considerate of their feelings. Before ascending the hill, it is known that an hour before his death, noticing that the aide-de-camp, who was then in attendance upon him, was tired, as were most of the party, he turned to him and told him he had better stay at the foot of the hill until the party returned. Again, while going up on the only available pony, he evidently did not like riding while walking, so he got off once, saying in a pleasant manner, "I'll walk now—one of you get on the pony!" We are not surprised to hear that at the trial on board the Glasgow more than one statesman was unable to give evidence without almost breaking down with emotion. It must have been a severe trial to those who had known him so intimately, and been so much in his company, to see the manly form laid low, and to know too bitterly that they had had no power to raise a timely hand to avert "the deep damnation of his taking off."

(*Indian Daily News.*)

MANY months will elapse before India, recovering gradually from the effects of the social and political loss which she is called on to endure to-day, will calmly estimate the solid worth of the man whose cheery voice will be heard amongst us no more. In the meantime, no more eloquent tribute could be offered to the memory of the murdered Viceroy than the heavy gloom which hangs on our spirits to-day, uniting us all in one great grief, and in an earnest sympathy with the desolate lady to whom the death of the Viceroy means more than it means to any of us all. We desire to weigh our words well, before intruding on domestic sorrow; but when the *Gazette* itself tells us that "those who were honoured by His Lordship's friendship, and especially those whose pride it was to be associated with him in public affairs, have sustained a loss of which they cannot trust themselves to speak," we need have no hesitation in assuring her, to whom his death means infinitely more than it can mean to any of these, that thousands of English hearts are bowed down with sorrow at her loss—in a hearty sympathy of which she may well be proud, when the first bitterness of her grief is overpast.

THE following circular was issued on Tuesday evening by the Master of the Calcutta Trades' Association:—

"To the Members of the Trades' Association.—With the deepest sorrow the Master of the Trades' Association has learned the sad intelligence of the assassination of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General,—an event that every member of the Association will, he knows, most deeply deplore. The Master would respectfully request that all houses of business may be closed this day as an expression of the high esteem and respect in which His Excellency was regarded by all classes of the community.

"THOS. W. BROOKES, Master, Trades' Association.

"Calcutta, 13th February, 1872."

THE Dacca arrived in town on Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, with the Hon. Mr. Ellis, Captain Lockwood, Mr. Allen, and a few other gentlemen, members of the Viceregal party, on board. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal also returned by the same opportunity.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE steamer Scotia arrived at Madras from Port Blair yesterday, having on board Mr. Aitcheson, Secretary to the Government of India, charged to inform Lord Napier of the assassination of the Viceroy and of his own provisional accession to the office of Governor-General. It was intended that the Scotia should convey Lord Napier to Calcutta, but the Patna, a vessel of superior accommodation, has been put in waiting on his Lordship. We understand that Lord Napier expects to be able to embark on Sunday. This delay is imposed by the necessity for his Lordship winding up his affairs in Madras in the expectation that he will not return to this Presidency.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 13.

WHILE all true and loyal subjects of our beloved Sovereign were struck with grief at the sad tidings of the great loss India had sustained by the assassination of the Viceroy, and while the Calcutta telegram informs us that business in that great city was suspended, our High Court was opened in the usual form, and, although no less than three Courts sat for the despatch of business, not one word was publicly uttered as to the sad calamity that had befallen the country by the untimely end of Earl Mayo. Surely there was no necessity, for this extraordinary end, as it appears to us, indecent procedure. As public journalists we feel bound to call attention to, and to protest against this indecent and indiscreet want of manifestation of sympathy. We feel sure that we only echo the sentiments and feeling of the European as well as the native community in our condemnation of the course pursued. As the same time the High Court is not to be blamed more than the Government, which also allowed business to proceed in its usual grooves after official information of Earl Mayo's death had been received. Still forms of exhibiting grief are comparatively nothing. The disrespect of the High Court and the Government will amply compensated for by the heartfelt sorrow and indignation of Governor, Judges, and the general public. We specially notice the neglect of the High Court, as being independent of Government and, therefore, bound to act entirely on the feelings of propriety entertained by the Judges.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ALL the Courts and public offices in Poona, together with many of the shops, were closed on Wednesay, in consequence of the sad intelligence of the murder of our much-esteemed Viceroy and Governor-General. Horror and indignation are the feelings prevalent throughout the community. The Parsee community, as is their wont, have been foremost in the expression of their loyalty, but all classes of the native community, even down to the common domestic servants, have expressed their surprise at the uselessness of the sacrifice. "*Kai faida*" has been the usual expression on receipt of the intelligence by the uneducated natives.—*Deccan Herald.*

(*Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed*, Feb. 16.)

SINCE the intelligence of the assassination of H. E. the late Viceroy has been received in Bombay, the public feelings have been roused against the monster who committed the horrible and cowardly act. Everywhere we see signs of sorrowfulness. The public have left off their business, and they seem to ask one another what the motive was of the scoundrel in committing such a horrible act? Several persons ask why this ruffian, this devil, was not cut to pieces at the moment with the sword of the Viceroy's body guard? He is not fit for a single moment to live in this world. At to-morrow's meeting in the Town Hall people of all denominations will attend, where they will find a good opportunity to show their feelings, their sympathy, and their sorrowfulness, towards the untimely death of the late lamented Governor-General of India. There ought to be a half holiday to-morrow in all the public and private offices for the employés to attend the meeting, and to show their sympathy for the loss of him who so well represented Her Majesty in India, and with whom all classes except a few worthless beings were well pleased, and of whom they speak now with melancholy affection.

(*Bombay Chabook*, Feb. 16.)

TO-MORROW a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay is to be held in the Town Hall. This meeting has been called at the requisition of some of our leading and influential native and European merchants, and well-known native students. The object for which the meeting has been called is so well known that we have no doubt that there will be a large crowd present on the occasion. This meeting has not been called to advocate the cause of certain parties, but its object is to show our feelings for the loss of one who was so kind to all. From the movement that has been made we see that every one takes an interest in this meeting as much as it were a matter of the highest importance to his own immediate family circle and relation. Bombay has already suffered much, but the lamented death of the Viceroy by the coldblooded hand of an assassin is felt by the whole community as a great calamity of which they can scarcely trust themselves to speak—or while conversing on this subject some of them have been seen in tears, and little crowds can be seen in public streets,

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A LUNATIC AT A POLICE CHOWKEY.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a lunatic named Shaik Abdoolla, who died the other day in a police chowkey.

Dr. W. A. Shepherd said—I am the Superintendent of Colaba Lunatic Asylum. A man of the same name as the deceased was admitted into the Lunatic Asylum on the 11th October 1870 from the Jamsetjee Hospital, and was discharged on the 22nd February 1871. He was wild, dirty in his habits, violent, and refused to take food, but it is stated that he became perfectly cured, and was therefore discharged at the recommendation of the then Superintendent, Dr. Niven. At the commencement of this month a man who, from the description, I believe to be the deceased, was brought to my house by two police peons, and finding that they had no certificate with them I told them to take him to the Commissioner of Police. They said they had found him in Colaba throwing stones at passers-by. He looked very wild and would (if he had been loose) have been very violent. At this present time there are 223 patients in the Asylum, which is only large enough to accommodate 175. This arrangement is only possible by putting 18 harmless insane patients into a detached bungalow. I consider the present condition of the Asylum is really dangerous. It is so overcrowded that it is only by the most watchful supervision that patients are prevented from hurting each other. The galleries are even crowded—so crowded, that to each patient there is only an allowance of 453 cubic feet of air. All the rooms which should be used as sitting, dining, or recreation rooms, are converted into dormitories. The purposes of the Asylum are now perverted. It is now an overcrowded lock-up, so overcrowded, that it is impossible to classify the patients, and consequently to treat them. I am forbidden to receive any patient unless the sanction of Government accompanies the order for admission, and I have been on several occasions obliged to send police patients back until I could obtain from the head of my department the necessary sanction for their admission.

Dr. Sydney Smith, who had examined the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was serous apoplexy associated with softening of the brain. The jury returned the following verdict :—

"The jury were of opinion that the deceased's death was caused by apoplexy. The jury also wish to express their opinion as to the urgent necessity that exists for at once providing increased accommodation for lunatics at a proper Asylum, and also the desirability of having either at the Police Hospital, or elsewhere, a proper room where lunatics arrested by the police could be temporarily confined until transference to the Lunatic Asylum. The jury also wish to state that in this case there is no blame to be attached to the police."

INDIAN ITEMS.

Relief Work on Trunk Road from Chicacole Southwards.—The Madras Government have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for expenditure on this work.

In an appeal on behalf of third class passengers, the *Indian Public Opinion* calls upon the Punjab and Delhi Railway Company to follow the example of the East Indian Railway by increasing the number of their guards, ticket-takers and platform-assistants; and to get, if possible "a fine, manly, civil lot of fellows" like those on that line.

Calcutta Public Offices.—It is said that on the removal of the High Court, Appellate side, to the new High Court building at Calcutta, the Bengal Secretariat and the offices of the Inspector General of Police and of the Inspector General of Jails are to be located in the building at Alipore, now occupied by the Appellate side of the said Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SUCCESSFUL LITTLE DASH ON THE BUNNOO FRONTIER.

A successful little dash had been made by a detachment of the Punjab Frontier Force under Brigadier Keyes, which will, we hope, put the finishing touches to the measures which have of late been taken for the purpose of pacifying the Bunnoo Frontier. A tribe of the Eastern portion of the Dover valley which had lent assistance to the Muhammad Khail returned an insolent answer to the demand for reparation made on them by the Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo. Brigadier Keyes, however, managed to lead a small force against them so quietly and quickly that there was no time either for preparation on their part, or for flight to the fortresses of the hills. The tribe, on finding the frontier force upon them, on the morning of the 7th professed readiness to pay the fines demanded. This they did, however, only to gain time and to collect a force which opened fire on our men when, after waiting a short time for the promised payment, they made their advance. They were severely punished for this, for in the engagement that followed they lost forty or fifty men, while the casualities on our side were only two wounded. Moreover, their village was completely destroyed. The other villages of this tribe at once tendered complete submission and offered to pay up the price imposed. The troops returned the same day after having been 18 hours continually on duty.—*Englishman.*

THE MURDER OF JAMES FISK.

The *New York Herald* of 7th January gives the following details of the murder and the scene in the Broadway at the time of its occurrence :—

Colonel James Fisk's private coach drew up at about half-past four yesterday afternoon in front of the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway. It was about the time that the New York great thoroughfare presents the pleasantest sight—men of business were walking leisurely homewards, troops of ladies were lingering among the glories of the shops, stately carriages lined the kerbstones waiting the pleasure of their mistresses, and the colour and sound of life were more subdued and harmonised than at busier hours of the day. As Mr. Fisk's carriage dashed over the pavement before reaching the hotel, guided dexterously through the tide of other conveyances, a coupe at some distance in the rear was observed following in a mysterious manner. On the box of this coupe sat an up-right and sturdy-looking man. He held the reins with a firm hand, and seemed to be looking continually at the back of the coachman's head, who was perched upon the stylish equipage of the Prince of Erie. All the way down Broadway this curious proceeding was continued. A few blocks from Bleecker-street the door of the coupe was flung open, and a man sprang quickly out, reached the side walk, and ran swiftly through the moving throng of pedestrians in the same direction in which the carriages had hitherto been going. This man was Edward Stokes, known to the world by this time as the bitterest enemy of the man who had been riding in advance of him in his glittering carriage, and challenging public observation of himself. Doubling through the crowd, he ran for some distance, until he reached the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel. He passed into the main corridor just as the carriage of Fisk stopped in front, then went up the stairs, and disappeared. Those who saw him that he was pale and much agitated. No one fancied, however, that there was much significance in this fact, and so the momentary surprise at his hurried ingress passed only like a ripple over the minds of those lounging near the door. Stokes ascended the stairs to the first floor, and then went down the ladies' private stairway. He reached the first landing. Fisk had entered the vestibule, and was going up seven steps which led into the hall. When he reached the last step, Stokes above him, standing near the balustrade, rested a revolver on the rail, and fired at Fisk. The shot struck him in the left arm. Another immediately followed it, striking him in the abdomen, and Fisk cried out, "For God's sake, will anybody save me!" The impassioned Stokes glared at him, fiercely fired two more shots, and then turned and ran up the stairs.

At the top of the staircase he was met by a gentleman who had heard the reports, and was hurrying to find what was the matter. He passed Stokes, and saw nothing singular in his appearance. Fisk was still crying, "For God's sake, will anybody save me!" The gentleman referred to, who is a resident of Boston, and a surgeon, lost no time in putting his arm under the head of the prostrate man, who was gasping. The people in the hotel and those on the street at the time crowded around in intense excitement, and gazed and listened breathlessly, and with more horror, at the sight of blood that was running out of Mr. Fisk's sleeve on the floor. The question was asked him —"What is the matter?" He said with an effort, "I am shot." He was then lifted and carried up the stairs into the ladies' parlour. He was put upon a sofa; but it was thought better to take him into another room across the corridor. Here he was laid upon a bed, and a messenger was hurriedly despatched for a surgeon. Some one asked him, "Where are you hurt—how many wounds are there?" "Two or three of them." His coat was quickly removed: but it was found more difficult to get his shirt off—so it was cut into pieces, and in this way the wound in the arm was disclosed, the blood from which was running in a great stream. The Colonel looked at it bravely, and without any apparent shrinking. The shot had passed completely through the flesh, leaving a large ugly-looking hole like one made by a bullet used in a navy revolver. Fisk was asked if that was the only wound, and said "No." He said he had another, and pointed to his stomach. The physician, who had arrived, uncovered the wound, and found it a large one like the other, with very little blood visible.

After the doctor had finished the examination for the time, Mr. Fisk asked for some brandy-and-water. When he had drank it, the doctor probed the wound, but found that he had no instruments long enough to reach the ball, if it could be reached at all. While the operation was proceeding, and a large number of persons were around him, Fisk maintained his composure, the muscles of his face never quivering, and he watched the movements of the surgeon with the greatest coolness. After it was through, he said to Dr. Triplet, who was the first to attend him.

"Doctor, if I am going to die, I want to know it. I'm not afraid to die, but then, if I am going to die, I would like to know beforehand."

The doctor replied, "Colonel, you are not going to die to-night, and not to-morrow either, I hope."

The gentleman who had first found Mr. Fisk after he was shot asked him who it was who attacked him. He answered, "Stokes." Captain Burns in a few minutes entered the room, and after saying a few words to the doctor went out again. Then he returned with Edward Stokes, well guarded between two policemen. He was made to approach the bed. He wore a rigidly dignified air, with a face perfectly immovable, expressive only of intense passion strongly suppressed. There was a singular light in his eyes, which he fixed upon the man whom he had assassinated. Fisk was asked by the Captain, "Is that the man who shot you?"

Fisk looked at Stokes, and said, "Yes, that's the man who shot me—that's Stokes." Some one asked him if Stokes wanted to kill him. "Yes, he wanted my life." Fisk was soon surrounded by a bevy of doctors, and the corridor which opens into the ante-room, the chamber in which he was lying, was quickly filled by his friends and associates. The news of the assassination had circulated very rapidly, and nearly all of the directors and officers of the Erie Railway Company were there. From time to time it was whispered that the doctors were consulting or still examining, and at about eight o'clock it was said that the ball in the abdomen had been touched by the probe. Doctor Beach, surgeon, of the Fifteenth Precinct, said that it had entered about two inches above the navel, and three inches to the right of it. There was internal hæmorrhage, and although hope was expressed by those at the bedside, not much was felt outside the door. There seemed to be some kind of a superstitious conviction in the minds of the majority that the wounded man must die.

To return to the time of the occurrence of the assassination. Mr. Edward Stokes, who had been the cause of all this misery, ran down the stairs that he had ascended a few moments before, and went up to Mr. Powers at the desk, saying, "There's a man shot at the ladies' entrance." When he had said this he seemed to have lost control over himself, and to have been overcome by a panic. He looked about wildly and confusedly, as if to escape, and then suddenly ran towards the barbers' room, from which he knew there were doors opening into Mercer-street. Mr. Powers had watched him suspiciously after hearing his startling announcement, and gave the alarm. He shouted, "Stop that man." Stokes was seized, with the assistance of several persons—the guests who were receiving the soothing ministrations of the coiffeurs starting from the chairs with the towels around their necks and their faces covered with white lather. Stokes was taken back to the foot of the stairs, and made to sit down in one of the waiter's chairs. While sitting here a man observed that he very nearly fainted away. Mr. Powers sent immediately to the Fifteenth Precinct station-house, and Capt. Burns and officer M'Cadden soon arrived and took the prisoner into custody. Vigilant search was then made through the halls and parlours for the revolver or pistol which Stokes had used, as it was not found in his possession. Mr. Crockett and all the servants looked anxiously in every imaginable place, till, just after the identification of Stokes by Fisk, a young lady discovered it in the parlour near the head of the stairs lying under a chair, where Stokes had flung it in his haste and excitement. The prisoner was then taken by Captain Burns and the officer to the station-house. Here he walked calmly up to the desk, and gave his name, residence, and occupation. He was then taken to a cell below, in which he was placed, but it did not suit him; and as he spoke of such treatment in a deprecating way, he was ordered to be brought up to the captain's room. He was approached by an acquaintance, one whom he knew well, but seared him in the face for a moment vacantly, seeming to be in a passionate silence nearly like madness. A light broke over his face, and he said, "How do you do, Dan?" and then turned away or was pulled away by the officers.

Stokes appeared very sullen when going to the cell, and, when the door shut behind him with a clang, turned round abruptly and looked at the officer. Then he commenced walking restlessly up and down the small space, and called roughly for cigars. They were brought him, and he commenced smoking fiercely, as if for life. Cigar after cigar was lighted and flung away. In the course of his restless reverie he suddenly asked of the policeman who stood outside the door, with a betrayal of nervousness in his tone, "What do you think? is the man seriously injured?" The officer said that he did not know. Stokes resumed his nervous movement, and kept it up until the reporters left, at a late hour, smoking and muttering to himself. Coroner Young hurried from the station-house back to the hotel. The excitement there was far greater than immediately after the tragedy, and the crowd in the lower corridors had much augmented.

The sentiment that was strongest was condemnation of the assassin. "D—n it!" exclaimed one gentleman, who was well-dressed, or, indeed, most of the crowd were. "It was a mean trick to shoot a man without giving him a chance; it was cowardly." "Yes, sir," replied another; "I say, by Jove, that if things were only as they are in some of the States, it would be a just act to lynch Stokes. I say, gentlemen, I am no lover of Fisk, but I believe in fair play. He should have been given warning. I have no objection to seeing him bored, killed, annihilated. New York would breathe freer, the nation would breathe freer. The world would be relieved if he were not living. He is a pest upon society, weighing down upon its morals, an incubus of deadly weight. But give the man a chance to defend his life. It would have been all right enough if Stokes had followed him, with a couple of Derringers in his pocket, and when he had met him offered him one; and if he had refused it, then he ought to have shot him like a dog." "Oh, Fisk would never have touched a pistol." "Then he should be shot like a dog."

"Gentlemen," said another man excitedly, "what would you or I have done if we were in the place of Edward Stokes? Would we have endured all that he has at the hands of Fisk? That seduction, that disgrace, that trampling on him, jeered at him in his triumph, insulted him and wounded him in every possible and conceivable way, rolling in his wealth and impudence before his eyes, and those of all the world. He was right in taking revenge. I upholdhim in that. Fisk was served out justly right. A fraudulent hypocrite, a mean moneygetter, and a vulgar follower of vain women—gentlemen, such a man is a curse to society in every sense."

An inquest was held at Room 214 of the Grand Central Hotel, before Coroner Nelson W. Young.

James Fisk, jun., being sworn, testified as follows: "This afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, I rode up to the Grand Central Hotel. I entered by the private entrance, with the boy, of whom I inquired if Mrs. Moss was in. He told me that Mrs. Moss and her youngest daughter had gone out, but he thought that her other daughter was in her grandmother's room. I asked him to go up and tell the daughter that I was there. I came through the other door, and was going upstairs, and had gone up about two steps when, looking up, I saw Edward S. Stokes at the head of the stairs. As soon as I saw him I noticed he had something in his hand, and a second afterwards I saw the flash and heard the report. I felt the ball had entered my abdomen on the right side. A second shot was fired immediately afterwards, which entered my left arm. When I received the first shot I staggered and ran towards the door; but, noticing a crowd gathering in front, I ran back on the stairs. I was then brought upstairs into the hotel. I saw nothing more of Stokes till he was brought before me by an officer for identification. I fully identified Edward S. Stokes as the person who shot me.—James Fisk, jun."

The jury found the following verdict: "That the said James Fisk, jun., received his injuries by pistol-shot wounds at the hands of Edward S. Stokes, January 6, 1872."

The *Herald* of the 8th gives the following account of Colonel Fisk's last moments :—

The excitement at the Grand Central on Sunday morning continued unabated. The morning papers had made the news of the attempted assassination of Mr. Fisk more widespread, and the consequence was that thousands of people sought the hotel from a morbid curiosity to examine every nook and corner of a place made memorable by the noted event. By three o'clock in the morning most of the friends of the injured man had taken their leave, and in sought remained of the excitement of the night before but the anxious faces of the physicians and friends who hovered at the bedside of the wounded sleeper. Even Mr. Tweed had become weary of watching, and took leave of his stricken friend at one o'clock. Thus one by one the visitors departed, and the room was left deserted, save by the physicians in charge. The sympathy for the sufferer was deep and outspoken. Not a man was to be found to say aught against the victim of the bullet, but those who spoke of him at all did so in terms of highest praise. It seemed as if Mr. Fisk's enemies had suddenly become his friends; while those whose faces were familiar were numerous, and the number increased as the morning wore away. The Erie Railway employés and officials were present by the hundred. Jay Gould arrived early in the day. His face wore an anxious expression, and his red eyelids plainly showed that he had been weeping for his dying friend. The praises of Mr. Fisk were of the most extravagant kind and the fear that their long and tried intimacy was to be severed filled his mind with sadness. The feeling of kindness shown by the Erie President at least did credit to his manliness and goodness of heart. By eleven o'clock the halls of the hotel became almost impassable.

Thousands of people came to hear what further intelligence could be obtained about the condition of the sufferer. The Ninth Regiment was largely represented—indeed it seemed as if the whole regiment had assembled. Officers and privates mingled together with sad countenances, eargerly discussing the details of the mournful event. Many anecdotes were related of the acts and honourable incidents of Mr. Fisk's military career. "It was only on the 12th of July last," said Adjutant Allien, "that Colonel Fisk remarked to the regiment at the armoury, 'Well, boys, if there is not a large turn out to-day, he surely soon there will be a funeral.'" This remark was almost always repeated whenever there was a slim attendance at parade.

As the hour of eleven approached the pulse of the patient rapidly rose, and it was evident that Mr. Fisk's death was near. Mrs. Fisk had arrived early in the morning in a state of terrible excitement. She had travelled nearly all night and was almost exhausted from fatigue and anxiety. She was accompanied by a travelling companion, Miss Harrot, and arrived at the Hotel in company with Mr. Comer, Mr. Fisk's private secretary, who had been in constant and faithful attendance upon him from a short time after he was wounded. Mrs. Fisk was met at the head of the stairs by Mrs. Morse, between whom a long and cordial friendship had existed. Upon repairing to the room of her husband, Mrs. Fisk gave vent to the most frantic exclamations of grief and endearment which drew tears from the eyes of everyone present. Mrs. Fisk was at the bed sides at Washington, it would have brought the Conferences to an abrupt conclusion. Not only would it have been impossible for Great Britain to place on record the expression of regret to which the United States naturally attached so much weight, and to acquiesce in the retrospective application of the new rules; not only must our Commissioners have insisted on the right to plead a set-off on account of the Fenian claims, and national injuries, instead of referring the Alabama Claims to Arbitration by themselves, but it would have been their duty to suspend all further negotiations till a distinct waiver of indirect losses should have been obtained. If it be asked why, nevertheless, the Arbitrators should not be invited to decide on their admissibility, the answer is conclusive. Were the judgment of the Arbitrators subject to no express limitation of any other kind, it might not be palpably unfair, though it would still be inexpedient, to leave the measure of liability absolutely indefinite. As it is, the agreement for Arbitration is entirely one-sided. No matter how unreasonable the Arbitrators may consider it to judge our conduct ten years ago by rules framed last year, their award must be governed by those rules, and they are not allowed to consult their own sense of justice. How, then, can it be argued that in estimating the damages, if any, to be paid, they should be relieved of all obligation to follow legal principles common to both the litigant nations, and invested with a discretionary power to impose on Great Britain a penalty as great as victorious Germany exacted from prostrate France?

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider this matter with a care proportioned to its importance before the meeting of Parliament. The public has a right to know whether the American interpretation of the Treaty is to be firmly repudiated as inconsistent with the understanding upon which the proposal of Arbitration was made, or whether, like the many issues of fact and law raised in the printed Cases, it is to be treated as a question for the Arbitrators. In the meantime, we trust that no effort will be spared to make the British Counter-Case not merely a crushing forensic reply, but a State paper worthy of this country. It is lamentable to confess that, while no other nation is so rich in the combination of literary with political and legal ability, no other nation is so negligent of forms in public documents, not even excluding those in which form is as necessary to effect as substance. The slovenliness of Queen's Speeches is, of course, proverbial, but Englishmen are tolerant of them from long familiarity, and never think of measuring either the scholarship or the statesmanship of the Cabinet by the loose official style in which its policy for the year is announced. With Despatches and other papers designed to be read by foreign Governments and nations it is far otherwise. Their powerful and lucid statement is of the highest value, and English diplomacy would assuredly have been more influential of late had Lord Palmerston's successors been masters of as vigorous a style as himself. The curtness and meagreness of Lord Russell's Notes to Mr. Adams helped to embitter the early stages of the Alabama dispute; the want of precise expression in the Washington Treaty may perpetuate the very difficulties which it was to have extinguished. Whatever be the faults of the American Case, and they are neither few nor slight, no one can deny that it possesses the virtues of clearness and concentration in no ordinary degree, being only diffuse where the object is to prejudice the issue by dragging in extraneous considerations. In this last respect the British Case may be favourably compared with it, being encumbered with no gratuitous aspersions on the United States' Government, but in arrangement, and what publishers call "readableness," it leaves much to be desired. Now, it is no disparagement of the confidence reposed in the Arbitrators to suppose that it will be of advantage to lay our argument before them in the weightiest and tersest form of which it admits. Three of them are represented to be very imperfectly acquainted, to say the least, with the English language, and the American Case is said to have been already printed in French and Portuguese. We cannot doubt that similar translations of the British Case and reply will be executed, but this will be of little avail unless the originals are as perfect as they can be made, both from a legal and from a literary point of view. Nor is this all which may fairly be expected from Her Majesty's Government where national interests of such magnitude are at stake. The Washington Treaty provides that "each of the High Contracting Parties shall name one person to attend the Tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with Arbitration." This agent is, within two months after the delivery of the Counter-Case, to put in a statement of the points and evidence on which his Government means to rely, and to furnish such elucidations of them, orally or in writing, as the Arbitrators may require. Sir Roundell Palmer has accordingly been named agent for Great Britain, while Mr. Evarts, the eminent American jurist, who has just left London, is engaged in a like capacity for the United States. Few will dispute the pre-eminent qualifications of Sir Roundell Palmer for the service thus assigned to him, and if he were no less free than Mr. Evarts to employ his whole time for the next few months in getting up his brief, instead of having the largest practice at the Bar, with the addition of Parliamentary work, we should feel that the cause of Her Majesty's Government was quite safe in his hands. Without pretending to know what arrangements may have been made by the Government with this view, we think it right to point out that not even the singular capacity of Sir Roundell Palmer can possibly countervail the disadvantage at which Great Britain will inevitably be placed if her advocate goes to Geneva so grievously handicapped. It is not enough to have a good answer, legal and general, to all the charges which appear to us entirely wide of the issue, but which we believe the Government to overlook at their own peril, and which can strengthen its defence and secure a righteous award.

NEW MOABITE STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—It will be interesting to Biblical students and others to hear that a highly-important engraved stone has just been discovered in the Moabite country, and which has been brought into Jerusalem.

I have been permitted to inspect it, and I must say it bears about it all the significance of antiquity and truth It measures 33in. by 18in. on the surface, is of hard, close granite, and has six lines of written characters almost identical in form with the Sinaitic letters. Mr. Shapira, of Jerusalem, who has a perfect knowledge of the ancient languages of this region his study, has supplied me with a translation, and according to his reading, no more valuable record of Biblically stated facts, made at nearly a contemporary moment with the event which it records, has yet been discovered. It may be, indeed, of more powerful interest than the Moabite stone, for it contains the name of Moses, who may have directed, seen, and approved the inscription himself as a memento of the conquest of Moab by Israel under their great leader, and in addition the stone, so far as the inscription is concerned, is in a perfect state. It was brought in here by Bedwin Sheiks from the ruins (or mound) of the city of Madeba, which is seven miles south of Heshon, 15 miles north of Dibon, and about 45 miles due east of this place. The characters, which are very clear and nearly perfect, are translated as follows :—"We drove them away—the people of Ar Moab at the Marsh ground, there they made a thankoffering to God their King, and Jehuren rejoiced, as also Moses their leader."

If these words are compared with Numbers, chap. 21, verses 13, 14, and 15, and verses 21 to 33; Deuteronomy, chap. 11, and Joshua, chap. 13, verses 9, 15, and 16 a remarkable coincidence of narrative will be seen. The town of Ar Moab mentioned on the stone is in the delta formed by the two rivers which flow into the River Arnon. The "Ar Moab at the marsh ground" of the stone seems to be identical with "the city that is in the midst of the river" of the 9th verse of the 13th chapter of Joshua.

I have had made a copy of the characters, which I bring with me to England, together with copies of the declarations of people here who know the history of the stone.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Jerusalem, Nov. 29. HENRY LUMLEY.

Infant Nourishment.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143 New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, January 26.)

War Office, Pall-Mall, 26th January.

Royal Engineers, Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. William Francis Drummond Jervois, C.B., to be Col., vice W. G. Hamley, retired upon full-pay, dated 27th Jan. 1872.

Capt. and Bt. Col. Lothian Nicholson, C.B., to be Lt.-Col., vice Bt. Col. W. F. D. Jervois, dated 27th Jan. 1872.

Second Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. Gordon Douglas Pritchard to be Capt., vice Bt. Col. L. Nicholson, dated 27th Jan. 1872.

Lt. Robert Athorpe to be Second Capt., vice Bt. Lt.-Col. G. D. Pritchard, dated 27th Jan. 1872.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, dated 7th July 1869:—William Walton Robinson, James White Thurburn, Frederic Gossett, Chandos Hoskyns, Ferdinand Beauclerk, and Martin Martin.

Brevet.

Col. William George Hamley, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl, dated 27th Jan. 1872.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(*Times*, Jan. 26.)

It is vain to conceal from ourselves that Great Britain is placed in a very embarrassing position by the construction of the Washington Treaty which the United States' Government appears to have adopted. We are now informed by our contemporary the *New York World* that, before the American Case was finally draughted in the Department of State, it was sent to eminent publicists throughout the country for suggestions and emendations. This fact alone negatives the supposition, otherwise incredible, that a document of such vast importance was prepared without full deliberation, and we are bound to suppose that, in the opinion of the United States Government, all the points embodied in it are within the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators. On the other hand, we are equally bound to disavow this assumption on the part of this country. No doubt it was from an honourable desire to avoid every topic of difference which could possibly be avoided that Lord Ripon and his colleagues failed to insist on an explicit definition of "the claims generically known as the Alabama claims," notwithstanding that Great Britain, and Great Britain alone, was liable to suffer by any vagueness in this essential article. The protocol of May 4, 1871, however, coupled with the provisions of subsequent articles, directing that each vessel shall be the subject of a separate inquiry, is sufficient to show that claims for indirect losses were not contemplated in laying down the basis of Arbitration. Whether claims for direct losses are admissible in respect of all the vessels comprised in the American list is a question left open by the Treaty, and therefore properly cognizable by the Arbitrators, who are also perfectly competent to decide on the relevance of the presumptive argument against Great Britain. But it is not so evident, nor are we prepared to admit, that Great Britain is responsible in damages for the general war expenses incurred by the United States after the battle of Gettysburg. It is certain that, had the intention to press such a demand been understood on both sides at Washington, it would have brought the Conferences to a sudden conclusion. Not only would it be impossible for Great Britain to place on record the expression of regret to which the United States naturally attached so much weight, and to acquiesce in the retrospective application of the new rules; not only must our Commissioners have insisted on the right to plead a set-off on account of the Fenian claims, and national injuries, instead of referring the Alabama Claims to Arbitration by themselves, but it would have been their duty to suspend all further negotiations till a distinct waiver of indirect losses should have been obtained. If it be asked why, nevertheless, the Arbitrators should not be invited to decide on their admissibility, the answer is conclusive. Were the judgment of the Arbitrators subject to no express limitation of any other kind, it might not be palpably unfair, though it would still be inexpedient, to leave the measure of liability absolutely indefinite. As it is, the agreement for Arbitration is entirely one-sided. No matter how unreasonable the Arbitrators may consider it to judge our conduct ten years ago by rules framed last year, their award must be governed by those rules, and they are not allowed to consult their own sense of justice. How, then, can it be argued that in estimating the damages, if any, to be paid, they should be relieved of all obligation to follow legal principles common to both the litigant nations, and invested with a discretionary power to impose on Great Britain a penalty as great as victorious Germany exacted from prostrate France?

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider this matter with a care proportioned to its importance before the meeting of Parliament. The public has a right to know whether the American interpretation of the Treaty is to be firmly repudiated as inconsistent with the understanding upon which the proposal of Arbitration was made, or whether, like the many issues of fact and law raised in the printed Cases, it is to be treated as a question for the Arbitrators. In the meantime, we trust that no effort will be spared to make the British Counter-Case not merely a crushing forensic reply, but a State paper worthy of this country. It is lamentable to confess that, while no other nation is so rich in the combination of literary with political and legal ability, no other nation is so negligent of forms in public documents, not even excluding those in which form is as necessary to effect as substance. The slovenliness of Queen's Speeches is, of course, proverbial, but Englishmen are tolerant of them from long familiarity, and never think of measuring either the scholarship or the statesmanship of the Cabinet by the loose official style in which its policy for the year is announced. With Despatches and other papers designed to be read by foreign Governments and nations it is far otherwise. Their powerful and lucid statement is of the highest value, and English diplomacy would assuredly have been more influential of late had Lord Palmerston's successors been masters of as vigorous a style as himself. The curtness and meagreness of Lord Russell's Notes to Mr. Adams helped to embitter the early stages of the Alabama dispute; the want of precise expression in the Washington Treaty may perpetuate the very difficulties which it was to have extinguished. Whatever be the faults of the American Case, and they are neither few nor slight, no one can deny that it possesses the virtues of clearness and concentration in no ordinary degree, being only diffuse where the object is to prejudice the issue by dragging in extraneous considerations. In this last respect the British Case may be favourably compared with it, being encumbered with no gratuitous aspersions on the United States' Government, but in arrangement, and what publishers call "readableness," it leaves much to be desired. Now, it is no disparagement of the confidence reposed in the Arbitrators to suppose that it will be of advantage to lay our argument before them in the weightiest and tersest form of which it admits. Three of them are represented to be very imperfectly acquainted, to say the least, with the English language, and the American Case is said to have been already printed in French and Portuguese. We cannot doubt that similar translations of the British Case and reply will be executed, but this will be of little avail unless the originals are as perfect as they can be made, both from a legal and from a literary point of view. Nor is this all which may fairly be expected from Her Majesty's Government where national interests of such magnitude are at stake. The Washington Treaty provides that "each of the High Contracting Parties shall name one person to attend the Tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with Arbitration." This agent is, within two months after the delivery of the Counter-Case, to put in a statement of the points and evidence on which his Government means to rely, and to furnish such elucidations of them, orally or in writing, as the Arbitrators may require. Sir Roundell Palmer has accordingly been named agent for Great Britain, while Mr. Evarts, the eminent American jurist, who has just left London, is engaged in a like capacity for the United States. Few will dispute the pre-eminent qualifications of Sir Roundell Palmer for the service thus assigned to him, and if he were no less free than Mr. Evarts to employ his whole time for the next few months in getting up his brief, instead of having the largest practice at the Bar, with the addition of Parliamentary work, we should feel that the cause of Her Majesty's Government was quite safe in his hands. Without pretending to know what arrangements may have been made by the Government with this view, we think it right to point out that not even the singular capacity of Sir Roundell Palmer can possibly countervail the disadvantage at which Great Britain will inevitably be placed if her advocate goes to Geneva so grievously handicapped. It is not enough to have a good answer, legal and general, to all the charges which appear to us entirely wide of the issue, but which we believe the Government to overlook at their own peril, and which can strengthen its defence and secure a righteous award.

THE ENGLISH MITRAILLEUR.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 26.)

We have not heard very much of the mitrailleur lately, and it is well, therefore, that professional interest should be revived in a subject which is certainly of considerable importance. This will, we hope, be accomplished by the lecture which Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, one of the members of the Mitrailleur Committee, delivered on Monday last at the United Service Institution. And here, in passing, we would take the opportunity of expressing our satisfaction that the intention of the Government with regard to the eviction of the members of this useful establishment from their present building is not for the present to be carried into effect. It is not too much to say that the United Service Institution has attained during the last ten years to the position of a recognized centre of naval and military instruction. There an officer, to whichever service he may belong, will find sources of information open to him and means of improvement not to be found elsewhere. If he wishes to consult professional works, maps, or plans; if he desires to study models of war materiel; if he is anxious to ventilate his ideas, or to join in a discussion upon some subject of naval or military interest, the institution furnishes him with the means of doing all or any of these things, at the minimum of cost and inconvenience. To turn so useful an institution out into the cold at a few weeks' notice would, to say the least of it, have been remarkably inconsistent with the professions of the Government, and with the promises—implied, if not expressed—of the influential personages who from time to time have presided at the meetings in the theatre of the establishment.

With regard to the subject of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher's lecture, we would say that the time seems peculiarly appropriate for inviting a consideration of the whole question of the use of mitrailleurs. Hitherto we have been very much occupied in making up our minds, by reviewing such evidence as was available, whether machine guns were of any use at all, and, if so, which of the numerous samples of the weapon was the most suitable for introduction into the British service. Both these problems, through the labours of the Committee, have now been solved. The result of the experiments at Shoeburyness, which went to show that mitrailleurs are capable of delivering up to distances proportionate to the size of the weapons employed a more certain and deadly fire than any field-gun, left no doubt as to the fact that the mitrailleur must have a place, and that not an unimportant one, in actual war. The inquiries and experiments of the Committee have also decided the competition of the different weapons in favour of the Gatling gun, slightly modified. This weapon has been so frequently described that we need not now attempt any account of it. Suffice it to say that the two sizes recommended for adoption are the "larger" Gatling of 0·65-inch bore, and the "small" Gatling of 0·45-inch bore. The barrel of the latter weapon is identical as to twist and calibre with the Henry barrel of the Martini-Henry rifle. The charge, bullet, &c., are the same, but the cartridge case, which it is proposed should be made of tin, is of a less decided "bottle-neck" form than the cartridge adopted for the Martini-Henry, which was found to "feed" badly in the drums of the Gatling. We have thus reached the point at which a mitrailleur becomes officially recognized as one of the fighting weapons of the British army, and the supply of these weapons, contracted for with Sir William Palmer's firm, has actually commenced.

It is therefore time that the officers of the British army should seriously set themselves to consider how they are to use their new arm with the greatest effect. The Committee, we believe, consider that it should be treated purely as a defensive weapon, and that the field artillery should be left to do the work of attack. For horses (for the sake of substituting mitrailleurs—a view which coincides with that of the various officers who gave evidence, as well as that expressed generally by those Prussian officers who have seen the mitrailleur employed in actual war. But, even with these qualifications, the use of the mitrailleur would appear to be manifold. The larger Gatling may probably be employed with advantage not merely on board ship, but for the defence of coast batteries against the attack of boats, for assisting in keeping down the fire of ships engaging forts at close quarters, and on similar services. The smaller Gatling seems likely to prove useful on many occasions in the field, for the defence of entrenched positions and villages, or for covering roads, defiles, bridges, or other narrow places. The results of the Shoeburyness experiments appear to justify the statement that at ranges not exceeding 1,200 yards this weapon would be more distructive to the personnel of an enemy than the most efficient and well-served field gun. If this be so, it follows that wherever case or shrapnel fire could be effectively employed, the mitrailleur would, up to 1,200 or 1,400 yards, have a value exceeding that of any field gun. Under such circumstances, these weapons would have a recognized and important place, as supplementary to the field artillery, and likewise bearing much the same relation to infantry fire as guns of position do to ordinary field guns, viz. weapons to be employed and brought to bear at critical moments, and, if possible, from behind entrenchments. The fact that one of these weapons, with its ammunition and other stores, was drawn from Newcastle to Wimbledon—a distance of fifteen miles each way—by a single horse in one day, shows that there is not much to complain of with regard to the mobility of the new weapon—in the weight of which, however, the Committee still hope to effect some further reductions.

We understand that the Committee are decidedly averse to the employment of mitrailleurs for advancing with infantry, or, indeed, for attacking in any form, except when the enemy is provided with an inferior artillery, or with no artillery at all, or for purposes of mountain warfare, when the weapon is regarded as likely to prove a useful adjunct to guns which are from their small charges necessarily weak in case and shrapnel fire.

For many siege purposes, as the repelling of sorties, the protection of advanced works, the defence of a breach, and the like, the mitrailleurs, whether large or small, would probably have a high value. There are other uses, of more doubtful expediency, to which these weapons may perhaps be put; but we have already named a sufficient number of uses to amply justify the satisfaction with which we regard the introduction of these weapons, if not to warrant some words of reproach for the tardiness and half-heartedness with which our authorities have set about the work of supplying mitrailleurs to the British army. Our remarks will also serve to show the wide scope which a discussion of this subject may reach, and to indicate the numerous questions to which it will almost certainly give rise.

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 31.)

Friday Jan. 30.

Yesterday morning the Attorney-General took up the claimant at Wapping. A letter of his to Mr. Rouse, dated 1867, relating to that place, was read. It spoke of his never having been there, and of its being a respectable part of the town. Nevertheless, on Christmas Day, 1866, he was at the Globe public-house, near George Orton's house, asking for information about the Ortons, and got the addresses of Mrs. Jury and Mrs. Tredgett, Arthur Orton's sister. He inquired after several persons and their belongings, who had been inhabitants of Wapping some time before. Some one told him that he must be an Orton, which he denied, while admitting that he knew the family. He proceeded to a house next door—to Mrs. Tredgett's, who was out, and he left, but returned before breakfast the next day to Wapping, and knocked at a house opposite Mrs. Tredgett's, where a Mrs. Pardon, Mrs. Tredgett's sister-in-law, resided, giving as his name that of Stevens, and pretending to be a reporter of an Australian paper. Mrs. Pardon said he must be an Orton. He produced a photograph, as he said, Mrs. Tred